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# **West African Ornithological Society**

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# Avifaune des zones humides du Parc National du W du Niger: importance et répartition dans le temps et dans l'espace

par Youssoufa Issiaka & Aboubacar Awaïss

Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey, Faculté d'Agronomie,  
Département Eaux & Forêts/Génie rural, BP 10960, Niamey, Niger.  
[<youssoufa\\_maiga@yahoo.fr>](mailto:<youssoufa_maiga@yahoo.fr>)

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## Résumé

Le Parc National du W du Niger est le premier site Ramsar du pays. Notre étude de l'avifaune a été conduite entre 2001 et 2004 le long du fleuve Niger (sur trois sites et un tronçon de 75 km), sur une mare intérieure (Nyafarou), et sur un tronçon de 15 km sur la fleuve Mekrou. Plusieurs sessions de dénombrement des oiseaux d'eau ont été menées et la végétation de leur habitat a été caractérisée. Cinquante cinq espèces d'oiseaux d'eau, dont 21 provenant du paléarctique occidental, ont été identifiées. Les sites sur le fleuve et le tronçon sont plus riches que la mare intérieure. La richesse était importante en février, mars et avril et diminuait progressivement pour être très faible en juin, juillet et août, qui correspondent au période de départ des migrants et aussi au remplissage par les eaux de pluie, des plans d'eau à l'intérieur du Parc.

## Summary

**Avifauna of the wetlands of the W National Park, Niger: importance and distribution in space and time.** The W National Park is the first Ramsar site in Niger. We studied its birds between 2001 and 2004, along the River Niger (at three sites and a 75-km section), one small lake (Nyafarou), and a 15-km stretch of the River Mekrou. Several waterbird counts were carried out and the vegetation and habitat described. We identified 55 waterbird species, of which 21 were W Palaearctic breeders. The riverine sites were richer than the lake. Species richness was high in February–April and diminished progressively to June–August, corresponding to the departure of migrants and replenishment of the water bodies by rainfall in the interior of the park.

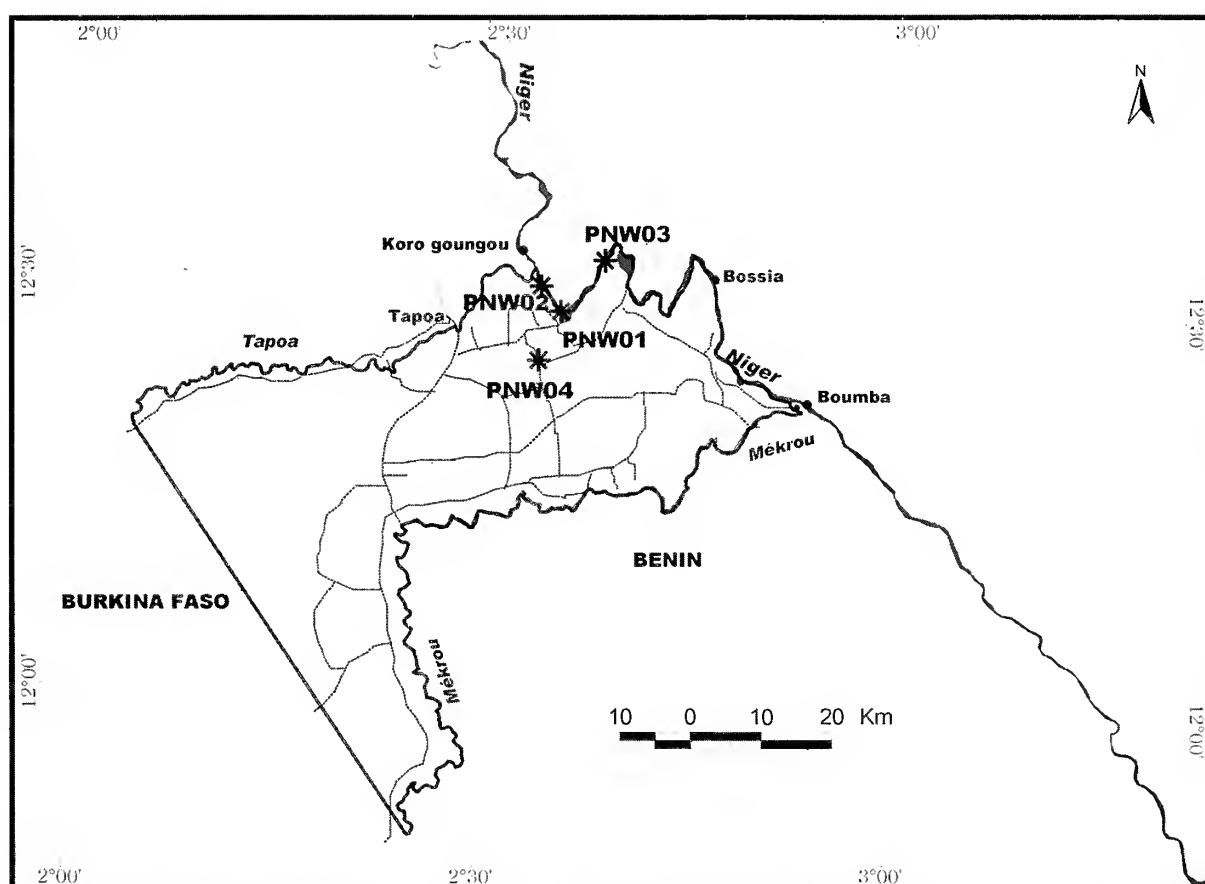
## Introduction

Les zones humides, qui sont parmi les écosystèmes les plus productifs de la terre, offrent d'immenses possibilités de développement durable, et il existe à l'échelle planétaire un grave problème de perte et de dégradation de ces zones (Hecker *et al.* 1996). Parmi les effets de cette tendance figure l'érosion de la biodiversité, dont les oiseaux d'eau. Ces derniers sont des éléments importants des zones humides, pouvant non seulement constituer une ressource alimentaire mais aussi renseigner sur l'état et le fonctionnement des écosystèmes aquatiques. Il est donc nécessaire de les protéger et de les gérer avec précaution. Pour y parvenir, il faut disposer de données scientifiques fiables sur les effectifs des oiseaux, les mouvements migratoires, les préférences d'habitat et la dynamique des populations. Disposant de ces éléments, il est possible d'entreprendre le suivi, le contrôle de l'état et du fonctionnement de l'écosystème.

En ratifiant la convention de Ramsar en 1987, le Niger a inscrit la partie du fleuve Niger comprise entre le confluent de la Tapoa et celui de la Mékrou (Parc National du W) sur la liste des zones humides d'importance internationale comme habitat des oiseaux d'eau. Par cet acte, le Niger s'engage à utiliser de façon rationnelle cette zone humide et ses ressources par des modes de gestion du milieu permettant de concilier les activités sociales et économiques avec le maintien de l'équilibre naturel. L'élaboration d'un plan rigoureux de gestion, qui cadre avec les objectifs de cette convention, nécessite la connaissance des différentes caractéristiques du milieu. Pour ce faire, de nombreux travaux ont été entrepris sur la flore du Parc, y compris un herbier et une liste d'environ 453 espèces végétales identifiées, une première classification des types de végétation, plusieurs cartographies des phisyonomies de végétation et une étude plus générale sur les milieux naturels du Parc. Par contre la faune a été faiblement explorée. Pour les oiseaux d'eau, les travaux effectués sur les zones humides du Parc se limitent aux recensements mensuels depuis 1995 sur le fleuve Niger (secteur Korogoungou–Boumba, c. 75 km) et la Mékrou (15 km) à partir du fleuve, une liste de 367 espèces d'oiseaux recensées sur le fleuve Niger, la Mékrou, la Tapoa et les forêts (Jameson & Crisler 1996), et un recensement annuel des oiseaux d'eau du Parc. Il reste cependant à évaluer l'importance globale des zones humides du Parc pour les oiseaux d'eau par une étude approfondie de la variation spécifique et numérique et l'analyse des liens probables entre l'habitat. En effet, malgré l'absence de données de comparaison, le Parc est l'une des zones d'hivernage les plus intéressantes du pays pour les oiseaux d'eau migrants d'Afrique–Eurasie. Il est donc nécessaire, pour augmenter le statut de conservation de ce taxa, pour la bonne gestion des zones humides et pour leur suivi permanent, de savoir à quelle période de l'année ces oiseaux arrivent au Parc et à quelle période ils retournent vers leurs zones de reproduction, quelles sont leur abondance et leur diversité dans le temps et dans l'espace, et pourquoi préfèrent-ils le Parc (menace ailleurs, nourriture, habitat), et bien aussi caractériser les différents habitats et évaluer l'importance de la zone pour le Niger et pour la sous-région (Complexe W/Pendjari).

### Sites d'étude et méthodes

Le Parc National du W est un grand complexe partagé entre le Bénin (500 000 ha), le Burkina Faso (235 000 ha) et le Niger (220 000 ha). Il doit son nom aux méandres en forme de W du fleuve Niger (Fig. 1). La partie Nigérienne est située au sud-ouest de l'arrondissement de Say à 150 km de Niamey sur la rive droite du fleuve Niger. Elle s'étend entre 11°54' et 12°35'N et 2°40' et 2°50'E dans les régions frontalières du Bénin, du Burkina Faso et du Niger.



**Figure 1. Parc National du W du Niger et la Réserve Totale de Faune de Tamou.**

Le site étudié est l'un des points le plus arrosés avec une pluviométrie annuelle moyenne de 700–800 mm. La saison des pluies dure de mai à septembre. Le maximum des températures se situe autour de 42°C en avril–mai et le minimum autour de 10°C en décembre–janvier. Le Parc est situé dans la zone biogéographique de la savane boisée soudanienne. On trouve aussi des régions de savane herbeuse et des forêts galeries le long des cours d'eau. Le Parc recèle plus de 80 % de la diversité biologique du Niger (c. 560 espèces de plantes pour le Niger), 70 espèces de mammifères, 150 d'amphibiens et reptiles, 112 de poissons, et 367 d'oiseaux (c. 560 pour l'ensemble du pays) (Anonyme 2001). Il renferme un nombre important de zones

humides naturelles ou artificielles où l'eau est stagnante ou courante, permanente ou temporaire. Ces zones humides sont constituées du fleuve Niger, des rivières Tapoa et Mékrou et d'une trentaine de mares intérieures.

Le dénombrement des oiseaux d'eau a été mené sur trois sites le long du fleuve Niger (PWN1 site du Gîte, PWN2 Latingou, PWN3 Tafa 3), sur la mare de Nyafarou (180 m x 20 m; PWN4), sur un tronçon du fleuve Niger de 75 km entre Korogoungou et Boumba, divisé en deux transects, le premier de Korogoungou (à partir du confluent de la Tapoa) à Bossia et le second de Bossia à Boumba (confluent de la Mékrou), et sur un tronçon de c. 15 km le long du Mékrou. La caractérisation de la végétation a été menée sur les sites PWN1–3; sur PWN4 nous avons seulement identifié les espèces présentes. Les tronçons n'ont pas été caractérisés sur le plan végétal, en raison de leur longueur: plus de 30 km en moyenne par transect.

Sur les quatre sites, les dénombremens mensuels à pied ont été réalisés irrégulièrement de 2001 à 2004 (Tableau 1). Sur les trois sites fluviaux (PWN1–3), les transects étaient rectangulaires de 500 m de long, et de largeur c. 350 m correspondant à la largeur du lit du fleuve et sa zone d'inondation. Pour la mare de Nyafarou (PWN4), nous faisons un tour autour de la mare, dans laquelle l'eau s'était beaucoup retirée au centre du lit. Un dénombrement le long du transect était fait à partir de 7h00 et un autre en position fixe (un point choisi où nous avions une vue nette de l'ensemble du transect) de 16h00 à 19h00, qui permet d'observer les espèces plus discrètes ou crépusculaires comme la Rhynchée peinte *Rostratula benghalensis*, le Râle noir *Amaurornis flavirostris* et la Poule d'eau *Gallinula chloropus*.

Des séances de dénombrement des oiseaux d'eau sur les tronçons ont été organisées en 2001, 2003 et 2004 (Tableau 1). Pour chacun des secteurs, le dénombrement était fait en pirogue, débutant à 7h00, à une vitesse moyenne de 15 km.h<sup>-1</sup>, marqué par des arrêts pour l'identification des espèces ou pour le comptage des grands groupes au repos.

Une journée entière était consacrée à chacun des quatre sites et à chacun des secteurs des tronçons. La méthode de dénombrement utilisée était le comptage directe. Étaient comptés tous les oiseaux en vol dans le sens contraire du mouvement (ceux en vol dans le sens du mouvement ne sont pas comptés pour éviter les répétitions), et ceux au repos ou en activité (nage, chasse, pêche).

L'étude de la végétation permit de faire un lien entre l'habitat et l'abondance des espèces aviaires. Les prospections botaniques menées sur les sites PWN1–3 ont été effectuées suivant un profil en long sur la largeur de chaque transect. Toutes les espèces végétales se trouvant sur le profil ont été identifiées sur le terrain ou dans l'herbarium de l'Université Abdou Moumouni, et leur distance par rapport au plan de l'eau était déterminée. Ci-dessous est décrite la végétation de chacun des sites:

**PWN1.** L'unité principale de paysage était constituée de mosaïque de fourrés et de taches de sol peu végétées, avec 21 espèces végétales. Les structures qui forment cette mosaïque sont: une mince bande de sable, c. 5 m, couverte essentiellement de *Cyperus haspan*, *Echinochloa stagnina*, *Eichornia crassipes* et *Ludwigia* sp.; une

fourrée large de 5 m sur la berge, dominée par *Mimosa pigra*; des taches de sol peu végétées très larges par rapport aux structures précédentes; un rocher à faible couvert végétal qui marque la fin du transect.

**PWN2.** Avec 22 espèces végétales, cette site compte trois grands ensembles phytomorphologiques: une bande de sable large de 90 m, tachetée de petites dunes et couverte par des cyperacées comme *Cyperus haspan*, avec *Echinochloa stagnina*, *Ludwigia adscendens* et *Cynodon dactylon*; une zone densément végétée large de 100 m, caractérisée par une abondance de *Mimosa pigra* et soumise à l'influence des crues pendant une bonne période de l'année (août–février); une zone peu végétée sur c. 70 m, qui débouche sur le versant rocher, et caractérisée par une dominance d'arbustes parmi lesquels sont distribués de manière éparses quelques arbres.

**PWN3.** Trois structures dominent la physionomie floristique de ce site, qui compte 33 espèces végétales: une large bande de sable sur c. 150 m couverte essentiellement par des herbacées comme *Cyperus*, *Echinocloa* et *Zornia*; une fourrée dense dominée par *Mimosa pigra* sur c. 50 m qui subit l'influence des eaux de crues pendant une bonne partie de l'année, avec des espèces d'arbres et d'arbustes distribués de manière éparses à l'intérieur, par exemple *Securinega virosa*, *Panicum subalbidum*, *Acacia ataxantha*, *Borassus aethiopum*; une forêt rupicole dense avec *Adansonia digitata*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Pennisetum polystachyon*, large de c. 30 m débouchée sur le versant rocher peu végété qui s'étend sur 25 m.

**PWN4.** Étaient identifiées 21 espèces végétales.

## Résultats

La liste ci-dessous inclut les espèces d'oiseaux d'eau identifiées sur les zones humides du Parc W pendant nos études. P = espèce du Paléarctique occidental; Af = espèce Afro-tropicale. TA = Très abondante (> 100 individus vus dans la zone lors d'un ou plus des dénombremens); A = Abondante (11–100); C = Commune (1–10); R = observée une ou deux fois.

### Phalacrocoracidae

*Phalacrocorax africanus* Cormoran africain (Af) A

### Ardeidae

*Ardea cinerea* Héron cendré (PAf) A

*A. melanocephala* Héron mélancéphale (Af) A

*A. goliath* Héron goliath (Af) TA

*A. purpurea* Héron pourpré (Af) C

*Egretta alba* Grande aigrette (PAf) R

*E. intermedia* Aigrette intermédiaire (Af) A

*E. garzetta* Aigrette garzette (PAf) A

*Bubulcus ibis* Héron gardeboeufs (PAf) A

*Ardeola ralloides* Crabier chevelu (PAf) C

*Butorides striatus* Héron vert (Af) C

*Nycticorax nycticorax* Bihoreau gris (PAf) A

*Ixobrychus sturmii* Blongios de Sturm (Af) TA

### Ciconiidae

*Mycteria ibis* Tantale ibis (Af) R

*Ciconia abdimii* Cigogne d'Abdim (Af) C

*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis* Jabirou du Sénégal (Af) R

*Leptoptilos crumeniferus* Marabout d'Afrique (P) R

### Threskiornithidae

*Threskiornis aethiopicus* Ibis sacré (Af) R

*Bostrychia hagedash* Ibis hagedash (Af) A

### Scopidae

*Scopus umbretta* Ombrette du Sénégal (Af) C

### Anatidae

*Dendrocygna bicolor* Dendrocygne fauve (Af) C

*D. viduata* Dendrocygne veuf (Af) TA

*Plectropterus gambensis* Oie de Gambie (Af) C

*Sarkidiornis melanotos* Canard casqué (Af) A

*Anas querquedula* Sarcelle d'été (P) R

### Gruidae

*Balaeniceps rex* Grue couronnée (Af) 1

### Rallidea

*Amaurornis flavirostra* Marouette noire (Af) TA

*Gallinula chloropus* Poule d'eau (PAf) TA

### Heliorhithidae

*Podica senegalensis* Grébifoulque du Sénégal (Af) TA

### Jacanidae

*Actophilornis africanus* Jacana à poitrine dorée (Af) A

### Rostralutidae

*Rostratula benghalensis* Rhynchée peinte (Af) R

### Recurvirostridae

*Himantopus himantopus* Echasse blanche (PAf) C

### Burhinidae

*Burhinus senegalensis* Oedicnème du Sénégal (Af) C

### Glareolidae

*Pluvianus aegyptius* Pluvian d'Egypte (Af) A

*Glareola nuchalis* Glaréole auréolée (Af) R

*G. cinerea* Glaréole grise (Af) R

### Charadriidae

*Vanellus crassirostris* Vanneau à ailes blanches (Af) R

*V. spinosus* Vanneau éperonné (P) A

*V. tectus* Vanneau coiffé (Af) R

*V. senegalus* Vanneau du Sénégal (Af) R

*V. superciliosus* Vanneau caronculé (Af) A

#### Scolopacidae

*Tringa erythropus* Chevalier arlequin (P) C

*T. nebularia* Chevalier aboyeur (P) C

*T. ochropus* Chevalier culblanc (P) C

*T. glareola* Chevalier sylvain (P) A

*T. hypoleucus* Chevalier guignette (P) A

*Calidris minuta* Bécasseau minute (P) R

*Philomachus pugnax* Chevalier combattant (P) TA

#### Laridae

*Sterna albifrons* Sterne naine (P) R

#### Alcedinidae

*Ceryle rudis* Martin pêcheur pie (Af) A

*Halcyon leucocephala* Martin chasseur à tête grise (Af) C

*H. senegalensis* Martin chasseur du Sénégal (Af) R

*Megaceryle maxima* Martin pêcheur géant (Af) C

#### Accipitridae

*Haliaeetus vocifer* Aigle pêcheur (P) C

*Circus aeruginosus* Busard des roseaux (P) C

Pour l'ensemble des sessions, 55 espèces d'oiseaux d'eau ont été identifiées. Sur l'ensemble des sites, les mois de février, mars et avril enregistrent le plus grand nombre d'espèces et d'individus et ces effectifs sont relativement faibles en mai et juin (Tableau 1).

Parmi les 21 espèces paléarctiques, huit ont des populations afrotropicales aussi. Donc, bien que ses effectifs varient d'une période à l'autre, ils ne reflètent pas bien les saisons (Tableau 2). Certaines espèces, comme les chevaliers, ne sont plus observées en fin avril, mai et juin. Ces migrants commencent à être observer en fin septembre et début octobre. Leur nombre augmente progressivement pour être très important en février et mars.

#### Discussion

L'importance numérique et la diversité spécifique des oiseaux des zones humides du Parc, montrent l'intérêt de ces écosystèmes aquatiques pour les oiseaux. Ces 55 espèces représentent environ la moitié des espèces d'oiseaux d'eau fréquentant régulièrement l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Girard 1998).

**Tableau 1.** Nombre d'individus et d'espèces par site et par mois; absence de chiffre signifie que le site n'était pas recensé pendant le mois indiqué. K-B = transect Korogoungou–Bossia; B–B = transect Bossia–Boumba; Mk = transect Mékrou.

| Période |   | Nombre d'individus |      |      |      |      |      | Nombre d'espèces |      |      |      |      |     |     |
|---------|---|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
|         |   | PWN1               | PWN2 | PWN3 | PWN4 | K-B  | B-B  | Mk               | PWN1 | PWN2 | PWN3 | PWN4 | K-B | B-B |
| 2001    | M | 577                |      |      |      |      |      | 22               |      |      |      |      |     |     |
|         | A | 108                | 313  | 1350 |      | 2213 | 2910 |                  | 19   | 20   | 24   |      | 24  | 13  |
|         | M |                    |      |      |      | 377  | 1256 |                  |      |      |      |      | 25  | 18  |
|         | J |                    |      |      |      | 627  | 462  |                  |      |      |      |      | 21  | 14  |
|         | J |                    |      |      |      | 115  | 115  |                  |      |      |      |      | 14  | 12  |
|         | A |                    |      |      |      | 53   | 31   | 18               |      |      |      |      | 15  | 7   |
|         |   |                    |      |      |      |      |      |                  | 12   | 22   | 19   | 3    |     | 8   |
| 2002    | F | 432                | 1160 | 405  | 11   |      |      |                  | 21   | 20   | 17   | 1    |     |     |
|         | M | 193                | 467  | 53   | 2    |      |      |                  |      |      |      |      | 25  | 17  |
|         | M |                    |      |      |      | 479  | 186  |                  |      |      |      |      | 27  | 19  |
|         | A | 82                 | 83   | 258  | 0    | 177  | 290  |                  | 13   | 17   | 21   | 0    | 17  | 24  |
|         | M |                    |      |      |      | 391  | 345  |                  |      |      |      |      | 21  | 16  |
|         | J |                    |      |      |      | 509  | 154  |                  |      |      |      |      | 18  | 18  |
|         | J |                    |      |      |      | 195  | 131  |                  |      |      |      |      | 20  | 16  |
|         | A |                    |      |      |      | 240  | 136  |                  |      |      |      |      | 16  | 13  |
|         | S |                    |      |      |      | 385  | 182  |                  |      |      |      |      | 20  | 16  |
|         | O |                    |      |      |      | 477  | 174  |                  |      |      |      |      | 16  | 13  |
|         | N |                    |      |      |      |      |      |                  |      |      |      |      | 20  | 16  |
| 2004    | M | 219                | 239  | 536  | 2    | 4127 | 750  |                  | 18   | 17   | 16   | 1    | 20  | 18  |
|         | A | 175                | 108  | 276  | 4    | 4061 | 2246 |                  | 18   | 17   | 17   | 1    | 27  | 21  |
|         | M |                    |      |      |      | 671  | 1329 |                  |      |      |      |      | 21  | 16  |
|         | J |                    |      |      |      | 640  | 625  |                  |      |      |      |      | 25  | 27  |

**Tableau 2. Nombre d'individus d'espèces qui comptent des migrants paléarctiques (entre parenthèses le nombre d'espèces concernées) par session.**

| Mois | Sur les quatre sites |          |         |         | Sur les trois secteurs des tronçons |          |         |
|------|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|
|      | 2001                 | 2002     | 2003    | 2004    | 2001                                | 2003     | 2004    |
| F    |                      | 109 (13) |         |         |                                     |          |         |
| M    | 323 (9)              | 230 (14) |         | 233 (9) |                                     |          | 691 (8) |
| A    | 275 (13)             |          | 180 (8) | 130 (9) | 874 (10)                            | 173 (9)  | 743 (9) |
| M    |                      |          |         |         | 213 (6)                             | 268 (7)  | 334 (7) |
| J    |                      |          |         |         | 223 (6)                             | 331 (10) | 405 (7) |
| J    |                      |          |         |         | 129 (5)                             | 502 (8)  |         |
| A    |                      |          |         |         | 18 (4)                              | 199 (8)  |         |
| S    |                      |          |         |         |                                     | 243 (10) |         |
| O    |                      |          |         |         |                                     | 360 (7)  |         |
| N    |                      |          |         |         |                                     | 124 (8)  |         |

La diversité et les effectifs de la faune aviaire ne sont pas uniformément repartis sur l'ensemble du Parc. Par exemple, pour la session d'avril 2001, on est passé de 151 oiseaux sur le site du PWN1 à 2601 pour le PWN3. En général, la diversité spécifique est plus importante sur les sites du fleuve (12–24 espèces) que sur la mare (1–3 espèces) (Tableau 1). Ces différences peuvent s'expliquer par la différence de qualité de leurs eaux et leur degré de fréquentation par la faune sauvage supérieure. La mare est un milieu semi-permanent (tarie vers le mois de mai) et est le point d'abreuvement de plusieurs mammifères (éléphants, buffles, singes *etc.*). Ces deux facteurs jouent beaucoup sur la qualité de ses eaux et constituent une source de dérangement pour les oiseaux qui ont besoin d'un espace peu perturbé et une eau de bonne qualité.

Certaines espèces individuelles montrent aussi une importante variation dans la répartition spatiale et temporelle dans le Parc. Par exemple la Sarcelle d'été et les chevaliers ont été recensés au cours des sessions de mars et avril 2001, mais n'ont pas été observées pendant les autres périodes. Les effectifs des anatidés comme l'Oie de Gambie, le Dendrocygne veuf et le Canard casqué sont plus importants sur les sites du PWN2 et 3 que sur celui du PWN1. L'Oie de Gambie n'a jamais été observée jusqu'ici sur le site du PWN1. Les sessions de février et mars 2002, ont donné des effectifs variant entre 244 et 1177 individus d'oiseaux suivant les sites.

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## William John Ansorge's bird collections in Guinea-Bissau: an annotated list

by W.R.J. Dean<sup>1</sup>, M. Adams<sup>2</sup>, S. Frahnert<sup>3</sup> & S.J. Milton<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DST/NRF Centre of Excellence at the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa  
 <lycium@telkom.co.za>

<sup>2</sup>The Natural History Museum, Zoology Department,  
 Akeman Street, Tring, Herts HP23 6AP, U.K.

<sup>3</sup>Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Invalidenstr. 43, D-10115 Berlin, Germany

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### Summary

W.J. Ansorge collected at least 189 species of birds during three expeditions to Guinea-Bissau. In 1909 he collected 869 skins and 10 sets of eggs of 177 species. This collection includes eggs of Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris*, Little Swift *Apus affinis*, Red-chested Swallow *Hirundo lucida*, African Thrush *Turdus pelios*, Oriole Warbler *Hypergerus atriceps*, Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegala*, Turati's Boubou *Laniarius turatii* and Black-necked Weaver *Ploceus nigricollis*, supplementing known breeding records for the country. The collection includes holotypes of *Francolinus ahantensis hopkinsoni* Bannerman, *Treron calva sejuncta* Hartert & Goodson, *Indicator exilis ansorgei* Grant, *Anthus leucophrys ansorgei* White, *Andropadus virens saturiator* Bannerman, *Turdus pelios guineensis* Reichenow, *Fraseria cinerascens guineae* Bannerman, *Parisoma pulpum* Friedmann, and a syntype of *Ortygospiza ansorgei* Ogilvie-Grant. The second collection was made during April and May 1910, with at least 66 specimens of 37 species, including syntypes of *Coracias abyssinica minor* Neumann and *Cisticola vulpina* Reichenow. On his third expedition, Ansorge collected birds during January 1911, with a single specimen from March. Of this collection only 21 specimens of 11 species have been traced.

### Résumé

**Collections d'oiseaux de William John Ansorge sur la Guinée-Bissau: liste annotée.** W.J. Ansorge a collecté au moins 189 espèces d'oiseaux au cours de trois expéditions en Guinée-Bissau. En 1909, il a collecté 869 peaux et 10 lots d'oeufs de 177 espèces. Cette collection inclut des oeufs de la Pintade de Numidie *Numida meleagris*, du Martinet des maisons *Apus affinis*,

de l'Hirondelle de Guinée *Hirundo lucida*, du Merle africain *Turdus pelios*, du Noircap loriot *Hypergerus atriceps*, du Tchagra à tête noire *Tchagra senegala*, du Gonolek de Turati *Laniarius turatii* et du Tisserin à cou noir *Ploceus nigricollis*, en complétant les connaissances sur les espèces nicheuses pour le pays. La collection inclut les holotypes de *Francolinus ahantensis hopkinsoni* Bannerman, *Treron calva sejuncta* Hartert & Goodson, *Indicator exilis ansorgei* Grant, *Anthus leucophrys ansorgei* White, *Andropadus virens saturiator* Bannerman, *Turdus pelios guineensis* Reichenow, *Fraseria cinerascens guineae* Bannerman, *Parisoma pulpum* Friedmann, et un syntype de *Ortygospiza ansorgei* Ogilvie-Grant. La deuxième collecte a été effectuée en avril et mai 1910, dont au moins 66 spécimens de 37 espèces, incluant des syntypes de *Coracias abyssinica minor* Neumann et *Cisticola vulpina* Reichenow. Au cours de sa troisième expédition, Ansorge collecta des oiseaux en janvier 1911, et un unique spécimen en mars. De cette collection, seuls 21 spécimens de 11 espèces ont été retrouvés.

## Introduction

William John Ansorge (1850–1913) was a medical doctor who collected birds, mammals and freshwater fish in East and West Africa in the late 1800s and early 1900s; his obituary was published in *Ibis* (10)2: 138 (1914). In 1909, while returning to England from Angola, Ansorge collected bird skins, birds eggs and nests, mammals and fish in Guinea-Bissau and some bird skins in the Cape Verde Islands. In 1910 and 1911, he made two further trips to Guinea-Bissau to collect birds, mammals and fish. Few of his bird collections have been documented: his Uganda collection as an appendix to Ansorge (1899) by Hartert (1899), and part of his collection from Gabon (Dean *et al.* 2003) and Angola (Dean & Milton 2007). Most other references to Ansorge-collected birds have been in original descriptions of type specimens.

The full list of species of birds from none of Ansorge's collecting trips to Guinea-Bissau has ever been published. The specimens were seldom mentioned in the non-passerine list of Frade & Bacelar (1955) but were more frequently included, but not consistently, in the passerine list (Frade & Bacelar 1959); Frade & Bacelar took these data from Bannerman (1931–51) and Lynes (1930) and not through first-hand examination of the collected material. The only published mention of any specimen from the second and third trips is by Zedlitz (1911). Although Ansorge did not collect any species that have not subsequently been recorded from Guinea-Bissau (Frade & Bacelar 1955, 1959, Hazevoet 1996, Rodwell 1996), his specimens are of interest, if only to add support to later sight records.

Ansorge (1889) published his experiences and zoological discoveries in East Africa, but we have not traced any manuscripts about his collecting activities anywhere after 1899. What is known about his subsequent travels has been gleaned

from specimen labels and museum catalogues, which provide the only supplementary notes on the species collected in Guinea-Bissau. Given the bias that collectors may have towards certain species or groups, the number of specimens of a species cannot be used to infer anything about its abundance in the early 1900s, even though Ansorge's collecting seems to have been largely opportunistic.

## Results

### Location of specimens

Most of Ansorge's 1908–9 bird collections from Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands were purchased by the British Museum (Natural History), and most, if not all, of the bird skins from the 1910 and 1911 Guinea-Bissau trips were purchased by the Zoologisches Museum Berlin, a division of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. The remainder of the bird skins became widely dispersed to other collections through sales and trading. Museums that hold bird or egg specimens from the 1909, 1910 and 1911 expeditions to Guinea-Bissau are as follows, with their acronyms, number of specimens held and a summary of acquisition history:

American Museum of Natural History (AMNH): 52 specimens *ex* Walter Rothschild collection.

Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH): 1 specimen *ex* Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Cornell Museum of Vertebrates (CMV): 3 specimens *ex* Frank S. Wright collection.

Darwin Museum, Moscow (SDM): 4 specimens purchased from W.F.H. Rosenberg.

Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH): 11 specimens, mostly *ex* H.K. Coale collection.

Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (ZMB): 86 specimens purchased from Ansorge; 4 purchased from W.F.H. Rosenberg.

Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ): 6 specimens, history not known.

Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan (MZUM): 1 specimen *ex* Charles Klotz collection.

Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA): 1 specimen *ex* BMNH.

Royal Ontario Museum (ROM): 10 specimens *ex* J.H. Fleming collection, purchased originally from W.F.H. Rosenberg.

Smithsonian Institution (USNM): 6 specimens *ex* B.H. Swales collection; 2 *ex* W.N. Beach collection.

Swedish Museum of Natural History (NRM): 1 specimen, history not known.

Natural History Museum, formerly British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH): 627 specimens purchased from Ansorge; 6 *ex* Stephenson Clarke collection; 2 *ex* Hewitt collection.

Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam (ZMA): 12 specimens *ex* Snouckaert van Schaburg collection, purchased originally from W.F.H. Rosenberg.

### The 1909 collection

The first collection contains 177 bird species, among them eight holotypes and one syntype, and has been published in part (Bannerman 1931–51, Lynes 1930). Ansorge collected over a period of about four months, including 28–29 April at Bolama ( $11^{\circ}34'N$ ,  $15^{\circ}28'W$ ), 2–3 May at Oco ( $11^{\circ}48'N$ ,  $15^{\circ}42'W$ ), 7–9 May at Porto Mansoa ( $12^{\circ}4'N$ ,  $15^{\circ}19'W$ ), 14 May at Cacheu ( $12^{\circ}16'N$ ,  $16^{\circ}9'W$ ), 14 May to 7 August at Gunal ( $12^{\circ}18'N$ ,  $15^{\circ}47'W$ ) and 12–19 August at Bissau ( $11^{\circ}51'N$ ,  $15^{\circ}34'W$ ).

We have traced 733 skins out of the 869 from Guinea-Bissau offered for sale to BMNH by Ansorge in late 1909 (BMNH Archives DF 200/53/12). BMNH purchased 619 skins and an unspecified number of eggs in early 1910 (report by W.R. Ogilvie-Grant on the collection and correspondence from Ansorge, BMNH Archives DF 200/53/12). The remainder, duplicates of species selected for purchase for BMNH by Ogilvie-Grant, were returned to Ansorge, who apparently sold them. To whom is not known, but some were sold to museums and private collections via W.F.H. Rosenberg, a collector and dealer in natural history specimens in London. Most of the bird specimens are now in BMNH (620 skins and all the eggs). We have been unable to find five specimens listed in the BMNH accessions register for 1910 and these we have noted as “not found” in the systematic list. From label notes we know that nests were also collected by Ansorge in Guinea-Bissau, but none of the nests were entered into the accessions register at the BMNH when the bird skin and egg collections were catalogued in 1910. In fact there is no evidence to confirm whether or not the nests were acquired by the BMNH when the skins and eggs were purchased, although the recommended items for purchase from Ansorge listed by Ogilvie-Grant (BMNH Archives DF 200/53/12) in 1910 includes “a number of nests and eggs from Angola, Portuguese Guinea, etc”. We have, however, found in the BMNH collection all the eggs collected by Ansorge in Guinea-Bissau.

### The 1910 and 1911 collections

The 1910 collection was made at only one locality, Bissau, during April and May, and contains 37 species, of which *Pterocles quadricinctus*, *Hippolais polyglotta*, *Sylvia borin*, *Buphagus africanus* and *Ploceus luteolus* had not been collected in 1909. The collection includes syntypes of *Coracias abyssinica minor* Neumann and *Cisticola vulpina* Reichenow.

In 1911, Ansorge collected in January at Bafatá ( $12^{\circ}10'N$ ,  $14^{\circ}45'W$ ), but he also collected a single specimen (of *Coracias abyssinica*) at Chitoli ( $11^{\circ}44'N$ ,  $14^{\circ}49'W$ ) in March. The collection contains at least 11 species, of which only *Chalcomitra senegalensis* had not been collected in 1909 and 1910.

Bird skins from the 1910 and 1911 trips were purchased by ZMB. The archives at the Museum für Naturkunde include an exchange of letters between Ansorge and Prof. A. Brauer (the Director of the ZMB at the time). According to a letter from Prof. Brauer dated 26 December 1910 (ZMB archives, Zool. Mus. Sign. S III, Ansorge, W.),

Ansorge offered 92 skins of small birds collected in Guinea-Bissau to the ZMB, which purchased them all (collection inventory number B 687), the museum subsequently disposing of 23 of the skins to Graf von Zedlitz. The latter collection was incorporated into the ZMB collection later, but the Ansorge specimens from the Zedlitz collection have not yet been found in the ZMB collection. To date, only 66 of the original 92 skins purchased by the ZMB have been found in the ZMB collection.

In a letter to the Director of the ZMB dated 22 Jul 1911, Ansorge wrote from the Belgian Congo saying that he would send 50 bird skins (in fact 49 bird skins and one mammal skin) from Guinea-Bissau via Cabinda and Hamburg to Berlin. A note by the curator of birds (Anton Reichenow) on a letter dated 12 Oct 1911 from Brauer to Ansorge stated that the ZMB was interested in only 15 skins, but eventually purchased them all (collection inventory number B 746). We have found 21 skins from this parcel in the museum collection; the dispersal of the remainder is not known.

### Systematic list

Table 1 gives for each specimen the museum number, Ansorge field number, age and sex, locality, and collection date, where these data exist. Specimens are listed sequentially by collection month, from January to December. All are study skins unless otherwise noted. Order and nomenclature follow Brown *et al.* (1982), Fry *et al.* (1998, 2000), Fry & Keith (2004), Keith *et al.* (1992), Urban *et al.* (1986, 1997). Age categories, taken verbatim from the labels and not determined through examination of specimens, are abbreviated: ad = adult, imm = immature, juv = juvenile. Age and sex were sometimes either not noted by Ansorge or not transcribed to labels. Similarly, the Ansorge field number was not always transcribed onto labels when the specimens were accessioned.

**Table 1. List of all known Ansorge specimens from Guinea-Bissau.**

| Museum no.   | Ansorge no. | Age | Sex | Locality | Date        |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|----------|-------------|
| <b>Ardeidae</b>  |             |     |     |          |             |
|  |             |     |     |          |             |
| <i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i> (Wagler) — White-backed Night Heron       |             |     |     |          |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.86   | 119         | ad  | ♂   | Gunal    | 18 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.87   | 712         | ad  | ♂   | Gunal    | 18 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.89   | 713         | ad  | ♀   | Gunal    | 18 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.88   | 714         | ad  | ♂   | Gunal    | 18 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> (Scopoli) — Squacco Heron                     |             |     |     |          |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.91   | 170         | imm | ♂   | Gunal    | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.92   | 620         | ad  | ♂   | Gunal    | 11 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Butorides striatus atricapillus</i> (Afzelius) — Green-backed Heron |             |     |     |          |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.93   | 120         | ad  | ♂   | Gunal    | 18 May 1909 |

*Egretta ardesiaca* (Wagler) — Black Heron

BMNH 1910.5.6.83 82 ad. ♀ Gunal 15 May 1909

*Egretta gularis gularis* (Bose) — Western Reef Heron

BMNH 1910.5.6.85 26 ad ♂ Gunal 5 May 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.84 418 ad ♀ Gunal 25 Jun 1909

*Egretta alba melanorhynchos* (Wagler) — Great Egret

BMNH 1910.5.6.4 417 ad ♂ Gunal 25 Jun 1909

*Ardea goliath* Cretzchmar — Goliath Heron

BMNH 1910.5.6.3 50 ad ♀ Porto Mansoa 8 May 1909

**Scopidae***Scopus umbretta minor* Bates — Hamerkop

BMNH 1910.5.6.90 214 ad ♂ Gunal 24 May 1909

**Threskiornithidae***Bostrychia hagedash brevirostris* (Reichenow) — Hadada

BMNH 1910.5.6.5 715 ad ♂ Gunal 19 Jul 1909

*Threskiornis aethiopica* (Latham) — Sacred Ibis

BMNH 1910.5.6.6 121 ad ♂ Gunal 18 May 1909

**Anatidae***Dendrocygna viduata* (Linnaeus) — White-faced Whistling-Duck

BMNH 1910.5.6.74 383 ad ♀ Gunal 12 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.75 412 ad ♂ Gunal 22 Jun 1909

*Nettapus auritus* (Boddaert) — African Pygmy Goose

BMNH 1910.5.6.76 803 ad ♂ Gunal 27 Jul 1909

**Accipitridae***Elanus caeruleus caeruleus* (Desfontaines) — Black-shouldered Kite

BMNH 1910.5.6.117 393 ad ♀ Gunal 14 Jun 1909

*Gypohierax angolensis* (Gmelin) — Palm-nut Vulture

BMNH 1910.5.6.120 218 ad ♂ Gunal 25 May 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.121 342 imm ♂ Gunal 5 Jun 1909

*Necrosyrtes monachus monachus* (Temminck) — Hooded Vulture

BMNH 1910.5.6.108 389 ad ♀ Gunal 13 Jun 1909

*Aegypius occipitalis* (Burchell) — White-headed Vulture

BMNH 1910.5.6.1 411 ad ♀ Gunal 21 Jun 1909

*Polyboroides typus pectoralis* Sharpe — African Harrier Hawk

BMNH 1910.5.6.110 370 ad ♂ Gunal 8 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.109 501 ad ♀ Gunal 2 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.111 658 imm ♂ Gunal 13 Jul 1909

*Accipiter badius sphenurus* (Rüppell) — Little Banded Goshawk

BMNH 1910.5.6.112 654 ad ♂ Gunal 13 Jul 1909

*Kaupifalco monogrammicus monogrammicus* (Temminck) — Lizard Buzzard

BMNH 1910.5.6.116 236 ad ♂ Gunal 26 May 1909

**Falconidae***Falco ardosiaceus* Vieillot — Grey Kestrel

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.122 | 354 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 6 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.123 | 618 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 10 Jul 1909 |

**Phasianidae***Numida meleagris galeata* Pallas — Helmeted Guineafowl

|                  |      |     |              |       |             |
|------------------|------|-----|--------------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.1  | 9    | egg | <sup>1</sup> | Gunal | 17 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.35 | 341  | ad  | ♀            | Gunal | 5 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.37 | 369  | ad  | ♂            | Gunal | 8 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.38 | 390  | ad  | ♀            | Gunal | 13 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.36 | 383? | ad  | ♂            | Gunal | 8 Jun 1909  |

*Ptilopachus petrosus petrosus* (Gmelin) — Stone Partridge

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.33 | 420 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 Jun 1909 |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Francolinus ahantensis* Temminck — Ahanta Francolin

|                  |                  |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|------------------|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.19 | 228              | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.21 | 421              | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.22 | 422              | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 26 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.23 | 703              | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 17 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.20 | 220 <sup>2</sup> | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 25 May 1909 |

*Francolinus bicalcaratus bicalcaratus* (Linnaeus) — Double-spurred Francolin

|                  |     |    |   |              |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|--------------|-------------|
| AMNH 541267      | 16  |    | ♀ | Bissau       | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.12 | 17  | ad | ♀ | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.13 | 18  | ad |   | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.14 | 19  | ad | ♀ | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| AMNH 541266      | 30  |    | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.15 | 54  | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 9 May 1909  |
| MCZ 57233        | 200 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.16 | 273 | ad | ♀ | Gunal        | 29 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.17 | 402 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 15 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.18 | 555 | ad | ♀ | Gunal        | 6 Jul 1909  |
| MCZ 57232        | 577 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 8 Jul 1909  |

**Rallidae***Sarothrura pulchra pulchra* (J.E. Gray) — White-spotted Flufftail

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.79 | 217 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 25 May 1909 |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

**Gruidae***Balearica pavonina* (Linnaeus) — Black Crowned Crane

|                 |      |    |   |       |             |
|-----------------|------|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.2 | 731? | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 21 Jul 1909 |
|-----------------|------|----|---|-------|-------------|

<sup>1</sup>Oviductal egg. No link to a skin is given in Ansorge's label notes.<sup>2</sup>Holotype of *Francolinus ahantensis hopkinsoni* Bannerman 1934.

**Burhinidae***Burhinus senegalensis* (Swainson) — Senegal Thick-knee

|                  |   |    |   |        |             |
|------------------|---|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.94 | 3 | ad | ♀ | Bolama | 28 Apr 1909 |
|------------------|---|----|---|--------|-------------|

**Charadriidae***Vanellus senegallus senegallus* (Linnaeus) — African Wattled Lapwing

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.97  | 81  | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 15 May 1909 |
| ZMA               |     |    |   | Gunal | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.98  | 285 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.99  | 361 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.100 | 362 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.101 | 576 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 7 Jul 1909  |

*Vanellus spinosus* (Linnaeus) — Spur-winged Lapwing

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.96 | 394 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 15 Jun 1909 |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

**Scolopacidae***Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus) — Black-tailed Godwit

|                   |    |    |   |              |            |
|-------------------|----|----|---|--------------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.105 | 36 | ad | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.104 | 37 | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909 |

*Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus) — Whimbrel

|                   |   |    |   |        |             |
|-------------------|---|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.102 | 1 | ad | ♂ | Bolama | 28 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.103 | 2 | ad | ♀ | Bolama | 28 Apr 1909 |

*Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus) — Common Greenshank

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.106 | 208 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 24 May 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Actitis hypoleucus* (Linnaeus) — Common Sandpiper

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.107 | 709 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 18 Jul 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

**Pteroclididae***Pterocles quadricinctus* Temminck — Four-banded Sandgrouse

|           |    |    |   |        |             |
|-----------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36227 | 83 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 10 May 1910 |
|-----------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|

*Treron calva sharpei* (Reichenow) — African Green Pigeon

|                  |                 |     |   |              |             |
|------------------|-----------------|-----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.40 | 431             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 27 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.41 | 438             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.42 | 503             | juv | ♂ | Gunal        | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.43 | 517             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 3 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.44 | 671             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.46 | 52 <sup>3</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 9 May 1909  |

*Treron waalia* (Meyer) — Bruce's Green Pigeon

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.39 | 665 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 13 Jul 1909 |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Turtur afer* (Linnaeus) — Blue-spotted Wood Dove

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| ZMA              |     |    |   | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.64 | 550 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.63 | 551 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909  |

<sup>3</sup>Holotype of *Treron calva sejuncta* Hartert & Goodson 1918.

*Streptopelia semitorquata* (Rüppell) — Red-eyed Dove

|                  |     |    |   |       |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.51 | 86  | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.52 | 142 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 20 May 1909 |

*Streptopelia vinacea* (Gmelin) — Vinaceous Dove

|                  |     |    |   |              |             |
|------------------|-----|----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.54 | 53  | ad | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 9 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.53 | 297 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 31 May 1909 |

**Psittacidae***Poicephalus robustus fuscicollis* (Kuhl) — Brown-necked Parrot

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.147 | 171 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.148 | 419 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 25 Jun 1909 |

*Poicephalus senegalus senegalus* (Linnaeus) — Senegal Parrot

|                                |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.144              | 207 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 24 May 1909 |
| AMNH 620005                    | 328 |    | ♂ | Gunal | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.143              | 384 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 12 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.146              | 396 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 15 Jun 1909 |
| USNM 264307                    | 439 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.142              | 491 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.145 <sup>4</sup> | 802 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 27 Jul 1909 |

*Psittacula krameri krameri* (Scopoli) — Rose-ringed Parakeet

|                   |     |     |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.152 | 180 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.154 | 181 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |
| AMNH 621286       | 201 |     | ♀ | Gunal | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.155 | 202 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 23 May 1909 |
| ROM 41044         |     | imm | ♀ | Gunal | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.153 | 718 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 19 Jul 1909 |

**Musophagidae***Tauraco persa buffoni* (Vieillot) — Green Turaco

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1923.8.7.7252 | 84  | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 16 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.288  | 85  | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.289  | 215 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 24 May 1909 |
| AMNH 623896        | 229 |    | ♂ | Gunal | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.290  | 407 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 19 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 623897        | 413 |    | ♀ | Gunal | 24 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.291  | 437 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 28 Jun 1909 |
| ROM 41257          |     | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.292  | 596 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 9 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 623898        | 717 |    | ♂ | Gunal | 19 Jul 1909 |

*Musophaga violacea* Isert — Violet Turaco

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.299 | 226 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.300 | 367 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 8 Jun 1909  |

<sup>4</sup>Not found.

|  |     |       |              |             |
|--|-----|-------|--------------|-------------|
| AMNH 624147  | 404 | ♂     | Gunal        | 17 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 624148  | 415 | ♂     | Gunal        | 24 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Crinifer piscator</i> (Boddaert) — Western Grey Plantain-eater        |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.304  | 29  | ad ♀  | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.305  | 51  | ad ♂  | Porto Mansoa | 9 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.301  | 397 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 15 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.302  | 405 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 18 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.7282   | 436 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.303  | 812 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 28 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Cuculidae</b>   |     |       |              |             |
| <i>Oxylophus levaillantii</i> (Swainson) — African Striped Cuckoo        |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.319  | 429 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 27 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.320  | 667 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 14 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Cuculus solitarius solitarius</i> Stephens — Red-chested Cuckoo       |     |       |              |             |
| ZMA 57814  |     |       | Gunal        | 1 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.330  | 391 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 13 Jun 1909 |
| MZUM 89632   | 392 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 13 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.331  | 430 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 27 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> (Stephens) — Klaas's Cuckoo                    |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.349  | 222 | imm ♀ | Gunal        | 25 May 1909 |
| SDM OF6629/Pt2247  | 520 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 3 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.350  | 610 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 10 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Ceuthmochares aereus flavirostris</i> Swainson — Yellowbill           |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.329  | 559 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 6 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Centropus senegalensis senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus) — Senegal Coucal   |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.313  | 10  | ad ♂  | Bolama       | 29 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.314  | 312 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 2 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.315  | 814 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 28 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Strigidae</b>   |     |       |              |             |
| <i>Otus scops scops</i> (Linnaeus) — Common Scops Owl                    |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.129  | 406 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 19 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Otus leucotis leucotis</i> (Temminck) — White-faced Scops Owl         |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.128  | 489 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 1 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Bubo lacteus</i> (Temminck) — Verreaux's Eagle-Owl                    |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.126  | 841 | ad ♀  | Bissau       | 13 Aug 1909 |
| <b>Caprimulgidae</b>   |     |       |              |             |
| <i>Caprimulgus nigroscapularis</i> Reichenow — Black-shouldered Nightjar |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.262  | 619 | ad ♂  | Gunal        | 11 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Apodidae</b>  |     |       |              |             |
| <i>Cypsiurus parvus parvus</i> (Lichtenstein) — African Palm Swift       |     |       |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.287  | 205 | ad ♀  | Gunal        | 24 May 1909 |

*Apus affinis aerobates* Brooke — Little Swift

|                     |     |                   |         |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.17–18 | 1   | eggs <sup>5</sup> | Bambaia | 29 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.268   | 608 | ad ♀              | Gunai   | 10 Jul 1909 |

**Alcedinidae***Halcyon malimbica torquata* Swainson — Blue-breasted Kingfisher

|                    |     |      |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.176  | 116 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 18 May 1909 |
| USNM 263730        | 582 | ♂    | Gunai | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.175  | 597 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 9 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.5992 | 711 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 18 Jul 1909 |

*Halcyon senegalensis senegalensis* (Linnaeus) — Woodland Kingfisher

|                   |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.177 | 554 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 5 Jul 1909  |
| ZMA 24430         |     |      | Gunai | 12 Jul 1909 |

*Ceyx picta picta* (Boddaert) — African Pygmy Kingfisher

|                   |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.183 | 150 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 21 May 1909 |
| ZMA 9110          | 381 |      | Gunai | 11 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.184 | 570 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 6 Jul 1909  |

*Corythornis cristata galerita* (Statius Müller) — Malachite Kingfisher

|                   |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.186 | 159 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.185 | 160 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.187 | 794 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 27 Jul 1909 |

*Alcedo quadribrachys quadribrachys* Bonaparte — Shining-blue Kingfisher

|                   |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.168 | 81  | ad ♀ | Gunai | 27 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 636579       | 494 | ♂    | Gunai | 1 Jul 1909  |
| USNM 263723       | 538 | ♀    | Gunai | 5 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 636580       | 593 | ♂    | Gunai | 9 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.167 | 666 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 14 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 636578       | 795 | ♂    | Gunai | 27 Jul 1909 |

*Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus) — Pied Kingfisher

|                   |     |      |       |            |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.166 | 836 | ad ♂ | Gunai | 1 Aug 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|------------|

**Meropidae***Merops pusillus pusillus* Statius Müller — Little Bee-eater

|                   |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.212 | 537 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.238 | 706 | ad ♀ | Gunai | 18 Jul 1909 |

*Merops hirundineus chrysolaimus* Jardine & Selby — Swallow-tailed Bee-eater

|           |    |      |        |            |
|-----------|----|------|--------|------------|
| ZMB 36233 | 41 | ad ♂ | Bissau | 3 May 1910 |
|-----------|----|------|--------|------------|

<sup>5</sup>Bambaia is near Bolama. No link to a skin is given in Ansorge's label notes. He simply wrote that "two eggs were collected together with the nest of swallow same as birds no. 192, 795, 796 of the Angola series" (192 = BMNH 1910.5.6.267, *Apus affinis*; 795 = AMNH 560262, *Hirundo dimidiata*; 796 = BMNH 1910.5.6.264, *Apus caffer*). This might imply that the swifts were using an old swallow nest or had built a new nest using a swallow nest as a base. The collected nest has not been found.

|  |                 |     |   |              |              |
|--|-----------------|-----|---|--------------|--------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.210  | 463             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 29 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.211  | 495             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 1 Jul 1909   |
| <i>Merops albicollis</i> Vieillot — White-throated Bee-eater                 |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.213  | 252             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 28 May 1909  |
| <i>Merops persicus chrysocercus</i> Cabanis & Heine — Blue-cheeked Bee-eater |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.216  | 209             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 24 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.217  | 210             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 24 May 1909  |
| ZMA  |                 |     |   | Gunal        | 24 May 1909  |
| <i>Merops nubicus nubicus</i> Gmelin — Carmine Bee-eater                     |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.214  | 166             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 21 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.215  | 169             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 21 May 1909  |
| ZMA 25019  | 211             |     |   | Gunal        | 24 May 1909  |
| <b>Coraciidae</b>  |                 |     |   |              |              |
| <i>Coracias cyanogaster</i> Cuvier — Blue-bellied Roller                     |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.161 (not found)  |                 | ad  | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909   |
| SDM OF6420   | 136             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 19 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.160  | 410             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 20 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.6065   | 668             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 14 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Coracias abyssinica</i> Hermann — Abyssinian Roller                       |                 |     |   |              |              |
| ZMB 36232  | 38 <sup>6</sup> | ad  | ♀ | Bissau       | 2 May 1910   |
| ZMB 2000/10947   | 47 <sup>6</sup> | ad  | ♀ | Chitoli      | 5 March 1911 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.158  | 45              | ad  | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909   |
| AMNH 642810  | 143             |     | ♂ | Gunal        | 20 May 1909  |
| AMNH 642811  | 144             |     | ♂ | Gunal        | 20 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.159  | 350             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 5 Jun 1909   |
| <i>Eurystomus glaucurus afer</i> (Latham) — Broad-billed Roller              |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.165  | 90              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 16 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.164  | 91              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 16 May 1909  |
| ZMA 24366  | 145             |     |   | Gunal        | 20 May 1909  |
| <b>Phoeniculidae</b>   |                 |     |   |              |              |
| <i>Phoeniculus purpureus guineensis</i> (Reichenow) — Green Wood-Hoopoe      |                 |     |   |              |              |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.206  | 34              | ad  | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.207  | 35              | ad  | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.200  | 221             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 25 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.201  | 309             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 1 Jun 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.203  | 331             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 4 Jun 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.202  | 332             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 4 Jun 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.591  | 416             | imm | ♀ | Gunal        | 24 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.204  | 655             | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 13 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.205  | 833             | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 31 Jul 1909  |

<sup>6</sup>Syntypes of *C. a. minor* Neumann 1917.

*Phoeniculus aterrimus aterrimus* (Stephens) — Black Wood-Hoopoe

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.209 | 560 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.208 | 799 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 27 Jul 1909 |

**Bucerotidae***Tockus fasciatus semifasciatus* (Hartlaub) — African Pied Hornbill

|                    |     |     |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.191  | 578 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1598 | 366 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 8 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.190  | 701 | imm | ♀ | Gunal | 17 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.188  |     | imm | ♂ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| MCZ 94699          | 626 |     |   | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.189  |     | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |

**Capitonidae***Pogoniulus bilineatus leucolaima* (Verreaux) — Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird

|                   |     |    |   |        |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.401 | 176 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.402 | 566 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909  |
| ZMB 36228         | 34  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 2 May 1910  |

*Lybius vieilloti rubescens* (Temminck) — Vieillot's Barbet

|                   |     |    |   |              |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.381 | 39  | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.382 | 114 | ad | ♀ | Gunal        | 18 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.383 | 468 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 29 Jun 1909 |

*Lybius dubius* (Gmelin) — Bearded Barbet

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.367 | 379 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 11 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.368 | 500 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 1 Jul 1909  |

**Indicatoridae***Indicator maculatus maculatus* G.R. Gray — Spotted Honeyguide

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.356 | 73  | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.353 | 241 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.354 | 310 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 1 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.357 | 595 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 9 Jul 1909  |

*Indicator indicator* (Sparrman) — Greater Honeyguide

|                   |     |    |   |       |            |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.352 | 351 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 6 Jul 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|------------|

*Indicator willcocksi* Alexander — Willcock's Honeyguide

|                    |                  |    |   |       |            |
|--------------------|------------------|----|---|-------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.358  | 329 <sup>7</sup> | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 4 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1592 | 330              | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 4 Jun 1909 |

**Picidae***Campetherapunctuligera punctuligera* (Wagler) — Fine-spotted Woodpecker

|                   |     |     |   |              |             |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.422 | 13  | ad  | ♂ | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.421 | 44  | ad  | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.424 | 277 | juv | ♀ | Gunal        | 30 May 1909 |

<sup>7</sup>Holotype of *Indicator exilis ansorgei* Grant 1915; subsequently identified as *I. wilcocksi ansorgei* Grant.

|   |                  |     |   |        |             |
|---|------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.423   | 284              | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.425   | 646              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| ZMB 36230   | 40               |     | ♂ | Bissau | 3 May 1910  |
| <i>Campetherina maculosa</i> (Valenciennes) — Little Green Woodpecker   |                  |     |   |        |             |
| AMNH 549472   | 242              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.426   | 254              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.427   | 300              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.429   | 301              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.428   | 302              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| <i>Campetherina nivosa nivosa</i> (Swainson) — Buff-spotted Woodpecker  |                  |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.430   | 376              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 9 Jun 1909  |
| AMNH 549553   | 519              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 3 Jul 1909  |
| MCZ 150810  | 695 <sup>8</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.431   | 783              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Dendropicos fuscescens lafresnaye</i> Malherbe — Cardinal Woodpecker |                  |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.436   | 232              | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.437   | 386              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 12 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Dendropicos goertae goertae</i> (Statius Müller) — Grey Woodpecker   |                  |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 36229   | 63               |     | ♀ | Bissau | 6 May 1910  |
| ZMB 2000/4802   | 72               |     | ♂ | Bissau | 7 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.441   | 100              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.442   | 125              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| CMV 6522  |                  |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| CMV 6523  | 246              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| USNM 335026   | 203              |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 24 May 1909 |
| USNM 335027   | 225              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 25 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.443   | 303              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.445   | 449              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.444   | 450              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.446   | 611              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.447   | 749              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.4180  | 750              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Picoides obsoletus obsoletus</i> (Wagler) — Brown-backed Woodpecker  |                  |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 36231   | 70               | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 7 May 1910  |
| ZMB 2000/10146  | 85               | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 12 May 1910 |
| ZMB 36225   | 243              | ad  | ♂ | Gunnal | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.438   | 244              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.439   | 319              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 3 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.440   | 432              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 Jun 1909 |

<sup>8</sup>Erroneously listed as the holotype of *C. nivosa* (Swainson) in the MCZ type specimens database.

**Hirundinidae***Hirundo semirufa gordoni* (Jardine) — Red-breasted Swallow

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.485 | 780 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 Jul 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Hirundo senegalensis senegalensis* Linnaeus — Mosque Swallow

|                   |    |    |   |              |            |
|-------------------|----|----|---|--------------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.479 | 49 | ad | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909 |
|-------------------|----|----|---|--------------|------------|

*Hirundo lucida lucida* Hartlaub — Red-chested Swallow

|                     |     |                   |   |        |             |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.38-39 | 6   | eggs <sup>9</sup> |   | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.469   | 58  | ad                | ♀ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| AMNH 560160         | 59  |                   | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| AMNH 560161         | 60  |                   | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.468   | 61  | ad                | ♀ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.465   | 401 | ad                | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.466   | 568 | ad                | ♀ | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 560162         | 617 |                   | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.467   | 631 | ad                | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |

**Motacillidae***Anthus leucophrys ansorgei* White — Plain-backed Pipit

|                    |                   |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-------------------|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1240 | 23                | ad | ♂ | Oco    | 3 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1241 | 24                | ad | ♀ | Oco    | 3 May 1909  |
| ZMB 36249          | 86                | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 12 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/10515     | 87                | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 12 May 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1242 | 387               | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 12 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1243 | 528               | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 4 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1244 | 565               | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1245 | 672               | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1246 | 809               | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 25 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1247 | 810               | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1248 | 837               | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 1 Aug 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1249 | 859               | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1250 | 858 <sup>10</sup> | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |

*Macronyx croceus* (Vieillot) — Yellow-throated Longclaw

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1253 | 315 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1254 | 545 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1252 | 660 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1251 | 868 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |

**Campephagidae***Campephaga phoenicea* (Latham) — Red-shouldered Cuckoo-Shrike

|               |    |     |   |        |            |
|---------------|----|-----|---|--------|------------|
| ZMB 36236     | 62 | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 6 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/1831 | 71 | imm | ♀ | Bissau | 7 May 1910 |

<sup>9</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.466) and nest (not found) also collected.<sup>10</sup>Holotype of *Anthus leucophrys ansorgei* White 1948.

|   |                   |     |   |        |             |
|---|-------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1525  | 237               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| ROM 50896   |                   | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1526  | 364               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 8 Jun 1909  |
| SDM OF6629/Pt2182   | 403               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 16 Jun 1909 |
| ROM 50895   |                   | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 19 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1527  | 443               | imm | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Coracina pectoralis</i> (Jardine & Selby) — White-breasted Cuckoo-Shrike       |                   |     |   |        |             |
| FMNH 8769   | 344               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1542  | 345               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jun 1909  |
| USNM 264027   | 385               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jun 1909 |
| <b>Pycnonotidae</b>   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Andropadus virens erythropterus</i> Hartlaub — Little Greenbul                 |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.622   | 592 <sup>11</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.623   | 689               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.624   | 779               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Pyrrhurus scandens scandens</i> Swainson — Leaf-love                           |                   |     |   |        |             |
| AMNH 566634   | 238               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.635   | 267               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 May 1909 |
| AMNH 566633   | 648               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.598   | 649               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Bleda canicapilla canicapilla</i> (Hartlaub) — Grey-headed Bristlebill         |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.625   | 425               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.626   | 426               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 26 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.627   | 492               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.628   | 730               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 20 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 566416   | 800               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Pycnonotus barbatus inornatus</i> (Fraser) — Common Bulbul                     |                   |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 2000/7670   | 16                | ad  | ♂ | Bafatá | 7 Jan 1911  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.641   | 102               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.640   | 103               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| FMNH 8669   | 163               |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.642   | 532               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jul 1909  |
| FMNH 8671   | 823               |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jul 1909 |
| FMNH 8670   |                   |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Nicator chloris</i> (Valenciennes) — Western Nicator                           |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1018  | 223               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 25 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1019  | 686               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 16 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Turdidae</b>   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Cossypha niveicapilla niveicapilla</i> (Lafresnaye) — Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.694   | 149               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |

<sup>11</sup>Holotype of *A. v. saturiator* Bannerman 1924; now synonymous with *A. v. erythropterus*.

*Cossypha n. niveicapilla* (Lafresnaye) — Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat (continued)

|                    |     |     |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| NRM 569602         | 183 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.695  | 240 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.696  | 248 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.697  | 338 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.698  | 467 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.3575 | 484 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.699  | 539 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jul 1909  |
| FMNH 59206         | 581 |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.700  | 739 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 22 Jul 1909 |
| FMNH 59205         | 778 |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| CMV 13302          | -   |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 26 Jul      |
| ZMB 2000/10431     | 41  | juv | ♂ | Bafata | 29 Jan 1911 |

*Alethe diademata diademata* (Bonaparte) — Fire-crested Alethe

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.702 | 234 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 May 1909 |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Myrmecocichla albifrons frontalis* (Swainson) — White-fronted Black Chat

|                   |     |     |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.718 | 108 | juv | ♂ | Gunal | 18 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.719 | 724 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 20 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.720 | 764 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |

*Turdus pelios chiguancoides* (Seeböhm) — African Thrush

|                               |                   |                    |   |        |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.5-7             | 4                 | eggs <sup>12</sup> |   | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.684             | 5                 | ad                 | ♂ | Bolama | 28 Apr 1909 |
| AMNH 576782                   | 448               |                    | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.686             | 460               | ad                 | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.687             | 598               | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| ZMB 36222                     | 652 <sup>13</sup> | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.688             | 801               | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 27 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.685 (not found) |                   | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 May 1909 |

**Sylviidae***Melocichla mentalis mentalis* (Fraser) — Moustached Grass-Warbler

|                   |     |     |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.730 | 373 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal | 9 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.731 | 732 | juv | ♂ | Gunal | 21 Jul 1909 |

*Hippolais polyglotta* (Vieillot) — Melodious Warbler

|               |    |    |   |        |            |
|---------------|----|----|---|--------|------------|
| ZMB 2000/5593 | 12 | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 6 Jan 1911 |
| ZMB 36258     | 48 | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 5 May 1910 |

*Cisticola cantans swanzii* (Sharpe) — Singing Cisticola

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.790 | 260 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.792 | 445 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 28 Jun 1909 |

<sup>12</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.686) and nest (not found) also collected.

<sup>13</sup>Holotype of *T. p. guineensis* Reichenow 1911; now synonymous with *T. p. chiguancoides* (Seeböhm).

|  |                  |     |   |        |             |
|--|------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.791  | 446              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.793  | 515              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.794  | 529              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.795  | 602              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.796  | 736              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 21 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.797  | 737              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 22 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.798  | 791              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Cisticola lateralis lateralis</i> (Fraser) — Whistling Cisticola          |                  |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 49.108   | 14 <sup>14</sup> | imm | ♂ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/10429   | 15 <sup>14</sup> | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 36260  | 68 <sup>14</sup> | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 7 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.816  | 97               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.817  | 281              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.808  | 282              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.818  | 388              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.819  | 447              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 593374  | 470              |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.820  | 479              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 593375  | 498              |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.806  | 523              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 3 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.821  | 540              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 593376  | 569              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 593377  | 573              |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 7 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.822  | 590              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.807  | 614              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Cisticola natalensis strangei</i> (Fraser) — Croaking Cisticola           |                  |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.749  | 849              | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.748  | 850              | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.763  | 862              | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Cisticola brachypterus brachypterus</i> (Sharpe) — Short-winged Cisticola |                  |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.788  | 863              | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Cisticola juncidis uropygialis</i> (Fraser) — Zitting Cisticola           |                  |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.765  | 673              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1969.48.194   | 754              | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1969.48.193   | 755              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.766  | 831              | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.764 (not found)  |                  | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 17 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Prinia subflava subflava</i> (Gmelin) — Tawny-flanked Prinia              |                  |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 2000/10152   | 25               |     | ♂ | Bafatá | 18 Jan 1911 |
| ZMB 36259  | 67               |     | ♀ | Bissau | 7 May 1910  |

<sup>14</sup>Syntypes of *C. vulpina* Reichenow 1911; now *C. l. lateralis* (Fraser).

*Prinia subflava subflava* (Gmelin) — Tawny-flanked Prinia (continued)

|                   |     |    |   |        |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.823 | 196 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.824 | 259 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.826 | 325 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.825 | 326 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.827 | 478 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.828 | 606 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.829 | 639 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.830 | 738 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 22 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.831 | 840 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 1 Aug 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.832 | 864 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |

*Apalis flava caniceps* (Cassin) — Yellow-breasted Apalis

|               |    |    |   |        |             |
|---------------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36262     | 59 | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 6 May 1910  |
| ZMB 2000/7633 | 18 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 10 May 1910 |

*Camaroptera brachyura brevicaudata* (Cretzschmar) — Bleating Warbler

|                   |     |    |   |        |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 2000/10151    | 31  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 2 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.856 | 96  | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.857 | 126 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.858 | 327 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.859 | 588 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.860 | 613 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.861 | 640 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |

*Eremomela pusilla* Hartlaub — Senegal Eremomela

|                   |     |    |   |        |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36257         | 46  |    | ♂ | Bissau | 4 May 1910  |
| CMNH 152813       | 92  |    | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| AMNH 599389       | 151 |    | ♀ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| USNM 264160       | 152 |    | ♂ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.851 | 177 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.852 | 290 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.853 | 324 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.854 | 477 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.855 | 599 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 599388       | 604 |    | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 599387       | 628 |    | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |

*Sylvietta brachyura brachyura* Lafresnaye — Northern Crombec

|                   |     |    |   |        |            |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|--------|------------|
| ZMB 36261         | 39  |    | ♂ | Bissau | 2 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7305     | 58  |    | ♀ | Bissau | 6 May 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.874 | 567 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 6 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.875 | 589 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 9 Jul 1909 |

*Hypergerus atriceps* (Lesson) — Oriole Warbler

|                     |     |                    |       |             |
|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.29-31 | 8   | eggs <sup>15</sup> | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.643   | 219 | ad ♀               | Gunal | 25 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.644   | 664 | ad ♀               | Gunal | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.645   | 685 | ad ♂               | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |

*Sylvia borin* (Boddaert) — Garden Warbler

|               |   |      |        |            |
|---------------|---|------|--------|------------|
| ZMB 2000/2179 | - | ad ♂ | Bissau | 2 May 1910 |
|---------------|---|------|--------|------------|

*Hyliota flavigaster flavigaster* Swainson — Yellow-bellied Hyliota

|                               |     |      |       |             |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.536             | 95  | ad ♂ | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.545             | 587 | ad ♀ | Gunal | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.538             | 607 | ad ♂ | Gunal | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.539             | 839 | ad ♀ | Gunal | 1 Aug 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.537 (not found) |     | ad ♂ | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |

**Muscicapidae***Fraseria cinerascens cinerascens* Hartlaub — White-browed Forest-Flycatcher

|                   |                   |      |       |             |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.517 | 433               | ad ♂ | Gunal | 27 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.518 | 496               | ad ♀ | Gunal | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.516 | 280 <sup>16</sup> | ad ♂ | Gunal | 30 May 1909 |

*Melaenornis edolioides edolioides* (Swainson) — Northern Black Flycatcher

|                   |       |       |       |             |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| AMNH 603087       | 146   | ♂     | Gunal | 20 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.578 | 185   | ad ♂  | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |
| ROM 54665         |       | ♂     | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.576 | 249   | ad ♀  | Gunal | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.577 | 465   | ad ♀  | Gunal | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.575 | 634   | ad ♂  | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.582 | 645   | juv ♀ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.580 | 756   | juv ♀ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.579 | 757   | juv ♂ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 603088       | 771   | ♀     | Gunal | 25 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.581 | 469/8 | juv ♂ | Gunal | 29 Jun 1909 |

*Melaenornis pallidus pallidus* (J.W. von Müller) — Pale Flycatcher

|                   |     |                   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.37  | 5   | egg <sup>17</sup> | Gunal | 4 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.583 | 132 | ad ♂              | Gunal | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.584 | 481 | juv ♂             | Gunal | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.585 | 526 | ad ♀              | Gunal | 4 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 603482       | 632 | ♂                 | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |

<sup>15</sup>♂ (BMNH 1910.5.6.645) and nest (not found) also collected.

<sup>16</sup>Holotype of *F. c. guineae* Bannerman 1922; now synonymous with *F. c. cinerascens*.

<sup>17</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.585) and nest collected (not found).

|   |                   |     |   |        |             |
|---|-------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| <i>Myioparus plumbeus plumbeus</i> (Hartlaub) — Grey Tit-Flycatcher                   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.573   | 131               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| MCZ 94842   | 262 <sup>18</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.574   | 320               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 3 Jun 1909  |
| [ <i>Terpsiphone viridis viridis</i> (Statius Müller) — African Paradise-Flycatcher]  |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.531   | 258 <sup>19</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| <i>Terpsiphone rufiventer rufiventer</i> (Swainson) — Red-bellied Paradise-Flycatcher |                   |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 36235   | 7                 |     | ♂ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/10145  | 49                |     | ♀ | Bissau | 5 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.525   | 230               | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.526   | 279               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.527   | 510               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.528   | 572               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 7 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.529   | 740               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 22 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.530   | 838               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 1 Aug 1909  |
| <i>Platysteira cyanea cyanea</i> (Statius Müller) — Brown-throated Wattle-eye         |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.548   | 69                | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 14 May 1909 |
| ROM 54912   |                   | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.550   | 256               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.549   | 257               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.552   | 288               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.551   | 289               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.553   | 363               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 8 Jun 1909  |
| ROM 54911   |                   | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.568   | 514               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.554   | 533               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 5 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Batis senegalensis</i> (Linnaeus) — Senegal Batis                                  |                   |     |   |        |             |
| AMNH 649175   | 93                |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.565   | 94                | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.566   | 112               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 18 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.567   | 832               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Timaliidae</b>   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Illadopsis puveli puveli</i> (Salvadori) — Puvel's Illadopsis                      |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.729   | 57                | ad  | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| AMNH 588755   | 233               |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 May 1909 |
| RMCA 115126 <sup>20</sup>   | 253               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |

<sup>18</sup> Holotype of *Parisoma pulpum* Friedmann 1926; now *Myioparus plumbeus pulpus*, generally considered to be synonymous with *M. p. plumbeus* (Sclater 1930, Mayr & Cottrell 1986).

<sup>19</sup> Specimen is possibly a *T. viridis* x *T. rufiventer* hybrid.

<sup>20</sup> Formerly BMNH 1910.5.6.726.

|  |     |    |              |             |
|--|-----|----|--------------|-------------|
| ZMB 36223  | 374 | ♂  | Gunau        | 9 Jun 1909  |
| AMNH 588754  | 562 | ♀  | Gunau        | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.727  | 748 | ad | ♀            | 23 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.725  | 798 | ad | ♂            | 27 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.728  | 824 | ad | ♂            | 29 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Turdoides plebejus platycircus</i> (Swainson) — Brown Babbler       |     |    |              |             |
| ZMB 2000/7464  | 20  | ♂  | Bissau       | 30 Apr 1910 |
| AMNH 587626  | 43  | ♂  | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| ZMB 36255  | 81  | ♂  | Bissau       | 10 May 1910 |
| FMNH 8683  | 87  | ♀  | Gunau        | 16 May 1909 |
| AMNH 587625  | 276 | ♂  | Gunau        | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.650  | 455 | ad | ♂            | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.652  | 457 | ad | ♀            | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.651  | 546 | ad | ♀            | 29 Jun 1909 |
| USNM 264042  | 454 | ♀  | Gunau        | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.653  | 553 | ad | ♀            | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.654  | 700 | ad | ♀            | 16 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Turdoides reinwardtii reinwardtii</i> (Swainson) — Blackcap Babbler |     |    |              |             |
| ZMB 2000/7940  | 65  | ♀  | Bissau       | 6 May 1910  |
| ZMB 36256  | 76  | ♀  | Bissau       | 9 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.658  | 424 | ad | ♂            | 26 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.655  | 485 | ad | ♀            | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.656  | 769 | ad | ♂            | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.657  | 770 | ad | ♀            | 24 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Phyllanthus atripennis atripennis</i> (Swainson) — Capuchin Babbler |     |    |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.646  | 227 | ad | ♂            | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.647  | 299 | ad | ♂            | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.648  | 314 | ad | ♂            | 2 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.649  | 705 | ad | ♂            | 18 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Paridae</b>   |     |    |              |             |
| <i>Parus leucomelas guineensis</i> Shelley — White-winged Black Tit    |     |    |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1033   | 78  | ad | ♂            | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1035   | 138 | ad | ♂            | 20 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1034   | 148 | ad | ♂            | 20 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1036   | 178 | ad | ♂            | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1037   | 261 | ad | ♀            | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1038   | 427 | ad | ♀            | 26 Jun 1909 |
| <b>Sittidae</b>  |     |    |              |             |
| <i>Salpornis spilonotus emini</i> Hartlaub — Spotted Creeper           |     |    |              |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1043   | 77  | ad | ♀            | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1044   | 821 | ad | ♀            | 29 Jul 1909 |

**Nectariniidae***Anthreptes longuemarei longuemarei* (Lesson) — Western Violet-backed Sunbird

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36252          | 29  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1058 | 98  | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1061 | 99  | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1060 | 154 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1059 | 155 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1062 | 323 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1064 | 473 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1063 | 707 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 18 Jul 1909 |

*Cyanomitra verticalis verticalis* (Latham) — Green-headed Sunbird

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1079 | 174 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1080 | 255 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1081 | 497 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1082 | 511 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1092 | 787 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| ZMB 36253          | 16  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |

*Cyanomitra obscura guineensis* (Bannerman) — Western Olive Sunbird

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1131 | 441 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1132 | 723 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 20 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1133 | 788 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 Jul 1909 |

*Chalcomitra senegalensis senegalensis* (Linnaeus) — Scarlet-chested Sunbird

|               |    |    |   |        |            |
|---------------|----|----|---|--------|------------|
| ZMB 2000/7225 | 10 | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 5 Jan 1911 |
|---------------|----|----|---|--------|------------|

*Hedydipna collaris subcollaris* Hartlaub — Collared Sunbird

|                    |     |    |   |       |            |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1076 | 307 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 1 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1077 | 322 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 4 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1078 | 600 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 9 Jul 1909 |

*Cinnyris pulchella pulchella* (Linnaeus) — Beautiful Sunbird

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 2000/7619      | 1   | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 2 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/9736      | 3   |    | ♂ | Bafatá | 2 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7643      | 8   | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 4 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7647      | 7   | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 4 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7617      | 37  | ad | ♂ | Bafatá | 25 Jan 1911 |
| ZMB 36254          | 57  |    | ♀ | Bissau | 5 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1238 | 848 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |

*Cinnyris venusta venusta* (Shaw & Nodder) — Variable Sunbird

|                    |     |     |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 2000/7856      | 2   |     | ♀ | Bafatá | 2 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7852      | 4   | ad  | ♂ | Bafatá | 4 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7850      | 5   |     | ♀ | Bafatá | 4 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7857      | 6   | ad  | ♂ | Bafatá | 4 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/7855      | 26  | ad  | ♂ | Bafatá | 18 Jan 1911 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1237 | 123 | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |

|   |     |     |   |        |             |
|---|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1221  | 124 | imm | ♂ | Gunau  | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1220  | 156 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1222  | 321 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1223  | 591 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 9 Jul 1909  |
| <i>Cinnyris coccinigastra</i> (Latham) — Splendid Sunbird |     |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 2000/7977   | 2   |     | ♀ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 36250   | 3   | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7949   | 4   | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7953   | 5   | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7962   | 6   | imm | ♂ | Bissau | 28 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7963   | 24  |     | ♀ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7969   | 25  |     | ♀ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7982   | 26  |     | ♀ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7972   |     |     | ♀ | Bissau | 2 May 1910  |
| ZMB 2000/7976   | 79  | imm | ♂ | Bissau | 10 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000/7946   | 91  | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 12 May 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1190  | 133 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1188  | 153 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1186  | 172 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1187  | 173 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1189  | 193 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1192  | 353 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 6 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1193  | 472 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1191  | 480 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1198  | 524 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 3 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1195  | 746 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1197  | 785 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1196  | 786 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1194  | 805 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1184  | 851 | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1185  | 852 | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1123  | 869 | imm | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Cinnyris cuprea cuprea</i> (Shaw) — Copper Sunbird     |     |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 36251   | 50  | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 5 May 1910  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1177  | 113 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 18 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1176  | 157 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1175  | 316 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 3 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1178  | 442 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1179  | 516 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1180  | 758 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1181  | 759 | ad  | ♀ | Gunau  | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1182  | 830 | ad  | ♂ | Gunau  | 30 Jul 1909 |

*Cinnyris cuprea cuprea* (Shaw) — Copper Sunbird (continued)

BMNH 1910.5.6.1183 870 ad ♂ Bissau 19 Aug 1909

**Zosteropidae***Zosterops senegalensis senegalensis* Bonaparte — Yellow White-eye

BMNH 1910.5.6.1045 137 ad ♂ Gunal 20 May 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.1046 158 ad ♀ Gunal 21 May 1909

**Laniidae***Corvinella corvina corvina* Shaw — Yellow-billed Shrike

ZMB 36237 21 ♀ Bissau 30 Apr 1910

BMNH 1910.5.6.925 346 ad ♂ Gunal 5 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.924 347 ad ♂ Gunal 5 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.926 377 ad ♀ Gunal 10 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.927 710 ad ♀ Gunal 18 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.929 726 juv ♀ Gunal 20 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.928 727 ad ♀ Gunal 20 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.930 728 ad ♂ Gunal 20 Jul 1909

**Malaconotidae***Malaconotus sulfureopectus sulfureopectus* Lesson — Orange-breasted Bush-Shrike

ZMB 2000.3770 60 ad ♂ Bissau 6 May 1910

ZMB 36239 74 ad ♀ Bissau 7 May 1910

BMNH 1910.5.6.957 265 ad Gunal 29 May 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.958 318 ad ♀ Gunal 3 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.959 336 ad ♂ Gunal 4 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.960 434 ad ♂ Gunal 27 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.961 435 ad ♀ Gunal 27 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.963 461 ad ♂ Gunal 29 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.962 462 ad ♀ Gunal 29 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.964 541 ad ♂ Gunal 5 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.966 542 ad ♀ Gunal 5 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.965 543 ad ♂ Gunal 5 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.967 580 ad ♂ Gunal 8 Jul 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.968 594 ad ♂ Gunal 9 Jul 1909

*Tchagra senegala senegala* (Linnaeus) — Black-crowned TchagraBMNH 1910.5.5.35-36 3 eggs<sup>21</sup> Gunal 4 Jun 1909

ZMB 36238 88 ad ♂ Bissau 12 May 1910

BMNH 1910.5.6.931 251 ad ♂ Gunal 28 May 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.932 333 ad ♂ Gunal 4 Jun 1909

BMNH 1910.5.6.933 531 ad ♀ Gunal 4 Jul 1909

*Dryoscopus gambensis gambensis* (Lichtenstein) — Northern Puffback

BMNH 1910.5.6.985 56 ad ♀ Cacheu 13 May 1909

<sup>21</sup>♂ (BMNH 1910.5.6.932) and nest (not found) also collected.

|                   |     |    |   |       |             |
|-------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.986 | 266 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 29 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.984 | 337 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 4 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.987 | 375 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 9 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.988 | 451 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 28 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.989 | 464 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.990 | 561 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.991 | 583 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.992 | 633 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.994 | 696 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.995 | 697 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.993 | 698 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.996 | 753 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 23 Jul 1909 |

*Laniarius turatii* (Verreaux) — Turati's Boubou

|                    |     |                    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.8-9  | 2   | eggs <sup>22</sup> |   | Gunal | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1002 | 184 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1003 | 239 | ad                 | ♀ | Gunal | 27 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1004 | 272 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal | 29 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1005 | 311 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal | 1 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1006 | 493 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal | 1 Jul 1909  |

*Laniarius barbarus barbarus* (Linnaeus) — Yellow-crowned Gonolek

|                    |     |    |   |              |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1011 | 11  | ad | ♂ | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1010 | 12  | ad | ♀ | Oco          | 2 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1012 | 41  | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1013 | 42  | ad | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1014 | 206 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 24 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1015 | 340 | ad | ♀ | Gunal        | 4 Jun 1909  |
| ZMB 2000/1834      | 89  | ad | ♀ | Bissau       | 12 May 1910 |
| ZMB 36240          | 90  | ad | ♂ | Bissau       | 12 May 1910 |

*Nilaus afer afer* (Latham) — Brubru

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1020 | 231 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1021 | 357 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1022 | 616 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1023 | 745 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 23 Jul 1909 |

## Prionopidae

*Prionops plumatus plumatus* (Shaw) — White Helmet-Shrike

|                    |    |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 2000/10516     | 13 |    | ♂ | Bafatá | 6 Jan 1911  |
| ZMB 2000/10517     | 40 |    | ♀ | Bafatá | 28 Jan 1911 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1025 | 7  | ad | ♂ | Bolama | 29 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1024 | 8  | ad | ♂ | Bolama | 29 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1027 | 74 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 May 1909 |

<sup>22</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.1003) and nest collected (not found).

*Prionops plumatus plumatus* (Shaw) — White Helmet-Shrike (continued)

|                    |     |     |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1028 | 75  | juv | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1029 | 235 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 26 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1030 | 651 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1031 | 729 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 20 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1032 | 751 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
|                    |     | ad  | ♂ | Bolama | 29 Apr 1909 |

**Oriolidae***Oriolus auratus auratus* Vieillot — African Golden Oriole

|                    |     |     |   |              |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1496 | 40  | ad  | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1497 | 88  | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 16 May 1909 |
| ZMA 12858          | 179 |     |   | Gunal        | 22 May 1909 |
| FMNH 8854          | 250 |     | ♂ | Gunal        | 28 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1498 | 339 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 4 Jun 1909  |
| ZMA 12857          | 352 |     |   | Gunal        | 6 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1499 | 506 | imm | ♂ | Gunal        | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1500 | 527 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal        | 4 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1501 | 546 | imm | ♀ | Gunal        | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1502 | 547 | imm | ♂ | Gunal        | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1503 | 650 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal        | 12 Jul 1909 |

**Dicruridae***Dicrurus ludwigii sharpei* Oustalet — Square-tailed Drongo

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1550 | 693 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1551 | 741 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 22 Jul 1909 |

*Dicrurus adsimilis divaricatus* (Lichtenstein) — Fork-tailed Drongo

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1548 | 67  | ad | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1549 | 335 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 4 Jun 1909  |

**Corvidae***Ptilostomus afer* (Linnaeus) — Piapiac

|                   |       |    |   |              |             |
|-------------------|-------|----|---|--------------|-------------|
| ZMB 36241         | 8     | ad | ♂ | Bissau       | 28 Apr 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.461 | 32    | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| ZMA 7482          | 33    |    |   | Porto Mansoa | 7 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.463 | 46    | ad | ♀ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909  |
| AMNH 676944       | 47    |    | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.462 | 48    | ad | ♂ | Porto Mansoa | 8 May 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.464 | 624   | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.453 | 408/9 | ad | ♂ | Gunal        | 19 Jun 1909 |

**Sturnidae***Lamprotornis purpureus purpureus* (Statius Müller) — Purple Glossy Starling

|             |     |    |   |        |             |
|-------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| AMNH 668747 | 638 |    | ♂ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| ZMB 36243   | 54  | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 5 May 1910  |

*Lamprotornis chalcurus chalcurus* (Nordmann) — Bronze-tailed Glossy Starling

|                    |     |     |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1583 | 68  | ad  | ♂ | Cacheu | 15 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1584 | 349 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 5 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1585 | 398 | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1586 | 399 | juv | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1587 | 414 | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 24 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 668705        | 458 |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1588 | 459 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1590 | 518 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 3 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1589 | 653 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 13 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 668706        | 775 |     | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |

*Lamprotornis splendidus chrysonotis* Swainson — Splendid Glossy Starling

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| AMNH 668824        | 104 |    | ♂ | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |
| AMNH 668825        | 106 |    | ♂ | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1560 | 107 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 17 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1561 | 135 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1562 | 486 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 30 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1563 | 504 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1564 | 552 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1565 | 720 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 19 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1923.8.7.637  | 973 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |

*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster leucogaster* (Gmelin) — Violet-backed Starling

|                    |     |     |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1535 | 63  | ad  | ♀ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1536 | 64  | juv | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1537 | 65  | ad  | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1538 | 140 | juv | ♀ | Gunal  | 20 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1539 | 306 | juv | ♀ | Gunal  | 1 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1540 | 466 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1541 | 507 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| ZMA 29798          | 508 |     |   | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |

**Buphagidae***Buphagus africanus africanus* Linnaeus — Yellow-billed Oxpecker

|           |    |    |   |        |             |
|-----------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36242 | 19 | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
|-----------|----|----|---|--------|-------------|

**Passeridae***Passer griseus griseus* (Vieillot) — Northern Grey-headed Sparrow

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1340 | 274 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 29 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1341 | 380 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 11 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1342 | 549 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1343 | 579 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 8 Jul 1909  |

*Petronia dentata* (Sundevall) — Bush Petronia

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 62/92          | 27  |    | ♂ | Bafatá | 19 Jan 1911 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1344 | 621 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 11 Jul 1909 |

*Petronia dentata* (Sundevall) — Bush Petronia (continued)

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1345 | 622 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 11 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1346 | 642 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1347 | 643 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1348 | 644 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1349 | 687 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1350 | 688 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1351 | 762 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1352 | 763 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1353 | 820 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 29 Jul 1909 |

**Ploceidae***Bubalornis albirostris* (Vieillot) — White-billed Buffalo-Weaver

|                    |    |    |   |        |            |
|--------------------|----|----|---|--------|------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1494 | 14 | ad | ♂ | Oco    | 2 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1495 | 21 | ad | ♀ | Oco    | 3 May 1909 |
| ROM 65265          |    | ad | ♀ | Oco    | 3 May 1909 |
| ZMB 36244          | 45 | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 4 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000.10715     | 53 | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 5 May 1910 |
| ZMB 2000.10716     | 64 |    | ♀ | Bissau | 6 May 1910 |

*Malimbus nitens* (J.E. Gray) — Blue-billed Malimbe

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1471 | 563 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 6 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1472 | 692 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 16 Jul 1909 |

*Ploceus luteolus luteolus* (Lichtenstein) — Little Weaver

|           |    |  |   |        |            |
|-----------|----|--|---|--------|------------|
| ZMB 36245 | 35 |  | ♂ | Bissau | 2 May 1910 |
|-----------|----|--|---|--------|------------|

*Ploceus nigricollis brachypterus* Swainson — Black-necked Weaver

|                     |     |                    |   |        |             |
|---------------------|-----|--------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.5.34    | 7   | egg <sup>23</sup>  |   | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1462  | 9   | ad                 | ♀ | Bolama | 29 Apr 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.5.32-33 | 10  | eggs <sup>24</sup> |   | Gunal  | 27 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1463  | 483 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| AMNH 724386         | 584 |                    |   | Gunal  | 8 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 724387         | 585 |                    |   | Gunal  | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1464  | 609 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 10 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1465  | 669 | ad                 | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1466  | 690 | ad                 | ♂ | Gunal  | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1467  | 691 | ad                 | ♀ | Gunal  | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1468  | 796 | ad                 | ♀ | Gunal  | 27 Jul 1909 |

*Ploceus cucullatus cucullatus* (Statius Müller) — Village Weaver

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1461 | 66  | ad | ♂ | Cacheu | 13 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1456 | 278 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1457 | 359 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 7 Jun 1909  |

<sup>23</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.1465) and nest (not found) also collected.

<sup>24</sup>♀ (BMNH 1910.5.6.1468) and nest (not found) also collected.

|  |     |     |   |        |             |
|--|-----|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1458   | 574 | juv | ♂ | Gunal  | 7 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1459   | 699 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 16 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1460   | 747 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Quelea erythrops</i> (Hartlaub) — Red-headed Quelea                 |     |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1483   | 283 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1484   | 292 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1438   | 293 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1439   | 294 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1440   | 296 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1485   | 674 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1450   | 856 | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1451   | 865 | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Euplectes franciscanus</i> (Isert) — Northern Red Bishop            |     |     |   |        |             |
| SDM OF6629/Pt1902.   | 291 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1477   | 842 | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 17 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1478   | 860 | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| AMNH 726265  | 861 |     |   | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Euplectes afer afer</i> (Gmelin) — Yellow-crowned Bishop            |     |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1441   | 661 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 13 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1442   | 662 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 13 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1443   | 663 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 13 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1444   | 679 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1445   | 680 | imm | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1446   | 681 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1447   | 682 | imm | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1448   | 744 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1449   | 813 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Euplectes macroura macroura</i> (Gmelin) — Yellow-mantled Widowbird |     |     |   |        |             |
| FMNH 8984  | 844 |     | ♂ | Bissau | 17 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1475   | 853 | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1476   | 867 | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| ROM 65563  |     | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 19 Aug 1909 |
| <b>Estrildidae</b>   |     |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Estrilda caerulescens</i> (Vieillot) — Lavender Waxbill             |     |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1384   | 440 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| <i>Estrilda melpoda</i> Vieillot — Orange-cheeked Waxbill              |     |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1399   | 774 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1400   | 792 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 27 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Spermophaga haematina haematina</i> (Vieillot) — Western Bluebill   |     |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1489   | 286 | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 31 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1490   | 641 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 12 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1491   | 772 | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 25 Jul 1909 |

*Spermophaga haematina haematina* (Vieillot) — Western Bluebill (continued)

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1492 | 822 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 29 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1493 | 834 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 31 Jul 1909 |

*Pyrenestes sanguineus* Swainson — Crimson Seedcracker

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1482 | 766 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 24 Jul 1909 |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|

*Uraeginthus bengalus bengalus* (Linnaeus) — Red-cheeked Cordonbleu

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 2000.10149     | 22  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 36248          | 23  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 30 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000.10150     | 84  | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 12 May 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1358 | 128 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| FMNH 27519         | 147 |    | ♀ | Gunal  | 20 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1359 | 198 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1360 | 474 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1361 | 476 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jun 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1362 | 818 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1363 | 828 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 30 Jul 1909 |

*Ptilia phoenicoptera phoenicoptera* Swainson — Red-winged Pytilia

|                    |     |    |   |       |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|-------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1426 | 708 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 18 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1427 | 734 | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 21 Jul 1909 |
| MCZ 86747          | 735 |    |   | Gunal | 21 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1428 | 793 | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 27 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 728590        | 819 |    |   | Gunal | 29 Jul 1909 |

*Lagonosticta senegala senegala* (Linnaeus) — Red-billed Firefinch

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1412 | 195 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 20 May 1909 |
| ZMB 36247          | 9   | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000.10147     | 10  | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |

*Lagonosticta larvata vinacea* (Hartlaub) — Black-faced Firefinch

|                    |     |    |   |        |             |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|--------|-------------|
| ZMB 36246          | 11  | ad | ♂ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |
| ZMB 2000.10148     | 12  | ad | ♀ | Bissau | 29 Apr 1910 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1416 | 162 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 21 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1417 | 192 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1418 | 356 | ad | ♂ | Gunal  | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1408 | 525 | ad | ♀ | Gunal  | 3 Jul 1909  |

*Lagonosticta rubricata polionota* Shelley — African Firefinch

|                    |                   |    |   |       |              |
|--------------------|-------------------|----|---|-------|--------------|
| AMNH 728865        | 535               |    |   | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909   |
| AMNH 728866        | 536               |    |   | Gunal | 5 Jul 1909   |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1409 | 630               | ad | ♀ | Gunal | 12 Jul 1909  |
| ZMB 36224          | 629 <sup>25</sup> | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 12 July 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1410 | 733               | ad | ♂ | Gunal | 21 Jul 1909  |

<sup>25</sup>Holotype of *L. rhodopareia neglecta* Reichenow 1916; now synonymous with *L. rubricata polionota* Shelley.

|   |                   |     |   |        |             |
|---|-------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1411  | 789               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Ortygospiza atricollis ansorgei</i> Ogilvie-Grant — Black-faced Quailfinch |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1339  | 815               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1338  | 826               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 30 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1337  | 827 <sup>26</sup> | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Sporaeginthus subflavus subflavus</i> (Vieillot) — Orange-breasted Waxbill |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1425  | 846               | ad  | ♂ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Spermestes cucullatus cucullatus</i> (Swainson) — Bronze Mannikin          |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1371  | 129               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1372  | 189               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1374  | 675               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1375  | 676               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| FMNH 8992   | 678               |     | ♀ | Gunal  | 15 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1377  | 847               | ad  | ♀ | Bissau | 18 Aug 1909 |
| <i>Spermestes fringilloides</i> (Lafresnaye) — Magpie Mannikin                |                   |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 2000/10432  | 11                | ad  | ♂ | Bafatá | 6 Jan 1911  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1394  | 355               | juv | ♀ | Gunal  | 7 Jun 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1395  | 482               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jun 1909 |
| ROM 65170   |                   | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 1 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1396  | 513               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 2 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1397  | 522               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 3 Jul 1909  |
| AMNH 727739   | 586               |     |   | Gunal  | 8 Jul 1909  |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1398  | 721               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 20 Jul 1909 |
| AMNH 727738   | 807               |     |   | Gunal  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Viduidae</b>   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Vidua macroura</i> (Pallas) — Pin-tailed Whydah                            |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1454  | 817               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 29 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1455  | 825               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 30 Jul 1909 |
| <i>Vidua camerunensis</i> (Grote) — Cameroon Indigobird                       |                   |     |   |        |             |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1437  | 742               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1429  | 790               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 26 Jul 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1430  | 804               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 28 Jul 1909 |
| <b>Fringillidae</b>   |                   |     |   |        |             |
| <i>Serinus mozambicus caniceps</i> (d'Orbigny) — Yellow-fronted Canary        |                   |     |   |        |             |
| ZMB 2000.11063  | 36                | juv | ♂ | Bafata | 25 Jan 1911 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1354  | 130               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 19 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1355  | 175               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 22 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1356  | 190               | ad  | ♂ | Gunal  | 23 May 1909 |
| BMNH 1910.5.6.1357  | 317               | ad  | ♀ | Gunal  | 3 Jun 1909  |

<sup>26</sup>Syntype of *Ortygospiza ansorgei* Ogilvie-Grant 1910.

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## Is there an undiscovered endemic scops owl *Otus* sp. on Príncipe Island?

by Martim Melo<sup>1</sup> and Martin Dallimer<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, DST/NRF Centre of Excellence, University of Cape Town, 7701 Rondebosch, South Africa. <melo.martim@gmail.com>

<sup>2</sup>BIOME, Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, U.K.

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### Summary

Reports of an unknown owl on Príncipe Island in the Gulf of Guinea date back to 1928 but no owl has been seen there by ornithologists. We summarise known reports, together with our own recent observations of the putative species. We collected reports from parrot harvesters that corroborate previous anecdotes of “owl-like” birds in tree holes. Owl-like calls were heard every night at two sites in low altitude (< 250 m) primary forest and at a third site during the day, and were recorded. The call notes were in the frequency range of scops owls *Otus* and distinct from known non-avian calls from the same locations, but note structure differed from that of the calls of known *Otus* species. Available evidence suggests the existence of a new *Otus* species endemic to Príncipe.

### Resumo

**Será que existe uma espécie de mocho do género *Otus* na ilha do Príncipe?** A suspeita de que possa existir um mocho na ilha do Príncipe remonta a 1928, sem que no entanto algum naturalista o tenha conseguido observar. Resumimos as informações existentes e apresentamos novos dados sobre esta possível espécie. Recolhemos registos de apanhadores de papagaios que corroboram registos anteriores de aves em buracos de árvores, cuja descrição é coincidente com um mocho. Vocalizações similares às de mochos foram registadas todas as noites em dois locais de floresta primária de baixa altitude (< 250 m) e num terceiro local durante o dia. A frequência das notas é idêntica à das de mochos do género *Otus* e distinta das vocalizações de outros organismos dos mesmos locais, mas a estrutura das notas é distinta da de espécies de mochos conhecidas. Este conjunto de dados sugere que existe uma nova espécie de mocho-pequeno endémica da ilha do Príncipe.

## Introduction

The Gulf of Guinea islands constitute a spectacular centre of endemism (Jones 1994, Gascoigne 2004) comprising three oceanic islands (Príncipe, São Tomé, Annobón) and one land-bridge island (Bioko), all part of the Cameroon line of volcanoes. Up to 33 endemic bird species are present, with the highest levels of endemism on São Tomé and Príncipe, the two largest oceanic islands, where up to 28 endemics have been recognised (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, Jones & Tye 2006).

Príncipe has six currently recognised single-island endemic species together with five species shared with São Tomé and Annobón (Jones & Tye 2006). In addition, the existence of a species of scops owl has been suspected by ornithologists, based on reports by local people (Correia 1928, Naurois 1975, Jones & Tye 2006), but there have been no confirmed sightings.

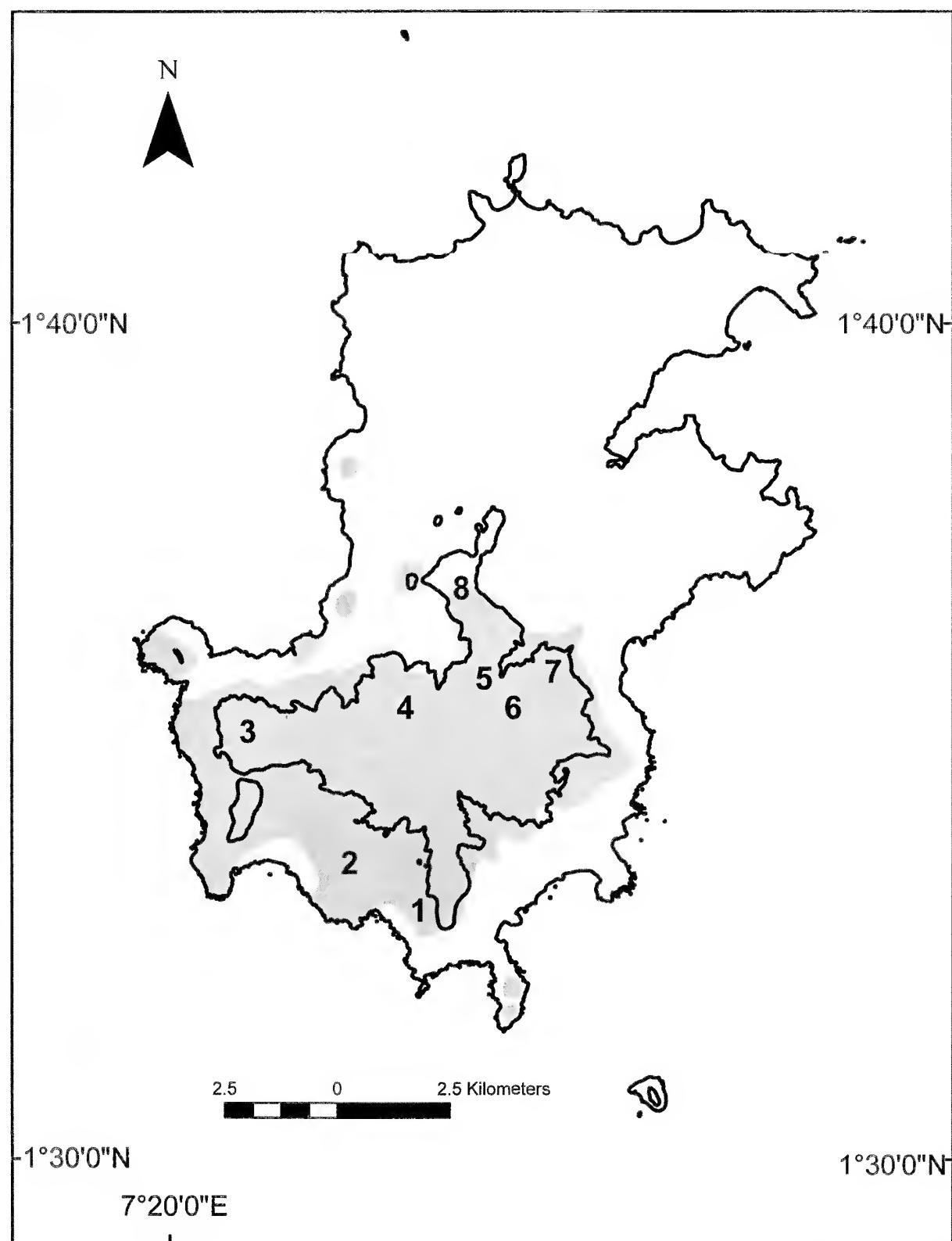
The most recent evidence that such an owl may indeed occur is based on two reports from parrot harvesters who saw, in tree holes, a bird whose description suggested a small scops owl *Otus* sp. On a 1998 field trip, MM identified an area where calls that sounded like an owl could be heard every night. This call was recorded, and had the same frequency as the calls of other scops owls, while being distinct from any known species. Here we summarise the accounts from forest guides and former parrot hunters about the existence of a small, undescribed forest owl on Príncipe. We also present sonograms of what we believe are Príncipe scops owls.

## Methods

Large parts of the primary forest of Príncipe were visited during a 2007 bird survey (Fig. 1). In total, 21 nights were spent camping in primary forest during November and December. Each night, any occurrences of owl-like vocalisations were noted and recordings attempted. Calls were recorded with a Marantz PMD222 tape recorder with Type II 60 min. tapes and a Sennheiser ME66K6 directional microphone. We analysed the recordings on a PC using AVISOFT-SASLAB PRO version 4.3 (R. Specht, Berlin). In addition we collected oral reports from local parrot harvesters.

## Results and Discussion

The first indication of an owl on Príncipe was in a letter from J. Correia dated 3 Oct 1928 to F. Murphy, on file at the American Museum of Natural History, where he wrote “Wols I never saw any here; some the residents here told me that there as few in the wild forests but it may can taking ten years before they can find one” (*sic*). Naurois (1975) also mentioned reports of an owl on the island. More recently, J. Baillie ([http://www.ggcg.st/jon\\_principe.htm](http://www.ggcg.st/jon_principe.htm), accessed 5 Jan 2009) did not hear any



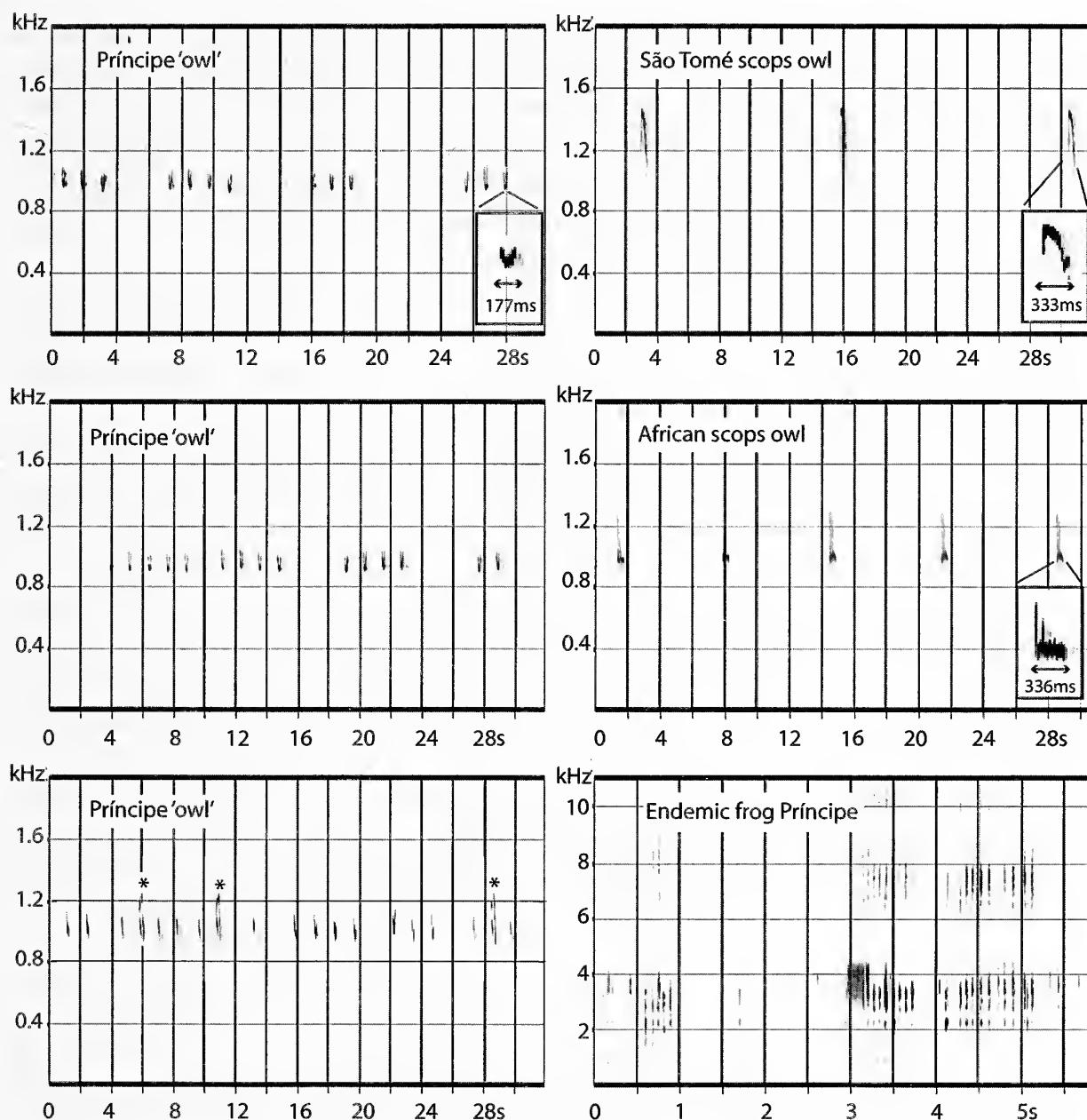
**Figure 1.** The location of areas surveyed on Príncipe Island, Gulf of Guinea. The shaded area represents primary rainforest. The contour line is 250 m. Sites are: 1 Ribeira Porco; 2 Camp Tomé; 3 A Mesa; 4 Pico do Príncipe; 5 Boca do Inferno; 6 O Que Pipi; 7 São Joaquim; 8 Pico Papagaio.

owl calling during over a month spent camping in primary and secondary forest on Príncipe around September 1999, but mentioned a guide who said he had seen a small owl in the primary forest in the early 1990s.

In 1998, a parrot harvester reported to MM two instances where fellow harvesters had found a bird unknown to them in tree holes that they were searching for parrot nests. The descriptions fitted a scops owl. The narrator was present at the foot of the tree in one case (the actual observer had died), whereas the harvester responsible for the second observation was living on São Tomé and could not be located. In 2007 we were able to meet him on Príncipe; he is apparently the same person as Baillie's guide mentioned above. When presented with the colour plates of the endemic birds of the Gulf of Guinea islands (from Borrow & Demey 2001), he immediately pointed to the São Tomé Scops Owl. He further said that the elders told him that it was a *Kitóli*, the São Toméan name for the São Tomé Scops. He also remarked that the elders said that the owl destroys parrot eggs in order to occupy the nesting cavity.

In 2007, we heard the putative owl calling only in primary forest below 250 m altitude (Fig. 1: sites 1, 2 and foothills of site 5). Previously, vocalisations had only been recorded in the Ribeira Porco area (site 1). Although restricted to lowland primary forest, the calls were heard every night and from several different directions each evening. On one occasion, we heard vocalisations during the daytime (site 5). Calls were often performed in duets and mostly comprised a repeated undulated note, sometimes interspersed with a cat-like "kee-a-u" (Fig. 2).

The São Tomé Scops Owl *Otus hartlaubi* also calls during the day (Jones & Tye 2006). Notes of the Príncipe calls were in the same frequency range as notes of scops owls, including the São Tomé Scops, African Scops *O. senegalensis* (Fig. 2) and Eurasian Scops *O. scops* (Galeotti & Sachi 2001). This frequency range is distinct from the calls emitted by frogs, as exemplified in the sonogram of the common Príncipe endemic frog *Phrynobatrachus leveleve* (Fig. 2). Repetition rate was about one note per second, higher than the typical repetition rates of the Eurasian Scops (one note every 2–3 s: Galeotti & Sachi 2001), the African Scops (one note every 5–8 s: Kemp 1988) and especially the São Tomé Scops (one note every 12–15 s: pers. obs.). Some other scops owls have higher rates however; for example, the Madagascar Scops *O. rutilus* calls at three notes per second (König *et al.* 1999). Because synchronized duetting was common in the putative owl, the high repetition rate may have been an overestimate if notes of two duetting birds were included. We believe that the use of a directional microphone minimized this confounding factor. A slower repetition rate would put the putative owl rate close to that of the Eurasian Scops, raising the possibility of rare vagrants to Príncipe of this migrant species. Nevertheless this is unlikely for three reasons: Eurasian Scops rarely vocalizes on the wintering grounds (Kemp 1988), it only performs duets during the breeding season and with male and female emitting differently pitched notes (König *et al.* 1999), and its note structure (shape of the notes in the sonogram: see Fig. 2) is different from that of the Príncipe calls and this can be detected by the human ear.



**Figure 2.** Left: sonograms of the single typical scops note and cat-like *kee-a-u* (indicated by \* on bottom graph) of the putative Príncipe scops owl. Right, top two graphs: sonograms from the São Tomé Scops and African Scops. For each species one of the notes is depicted at a larger scale for detailed shape comparison. Right, bottom: sonogram from the Príncipe endemic frog *Phrynobatrachus leveleve* (note the different time and frequency scales).

The notes of the putative owl are U-shaped, with a duration of 177 ms ( $n = 10$  notes from one individual), being clearly distinct from the notes of the Eurasian Scops (250 ms,  $n = 20$  notes from 20 birds; Galeotti & Sachi 2001). The notes of the São Tomé Scops are  $\cap$ -shaped and their duration (333 ms,  $n = 10$  notes from one bird) is very similar to the L-shaped notes of the African Scops (336 ms,  $n = 10$  notes from

one bird). Note structure is a phylogenetic signal, as it is constrained by the genetics controlling the morphology of the vocal apparatus, whereas repetition rates are more plastic and related to the sound transmission properties of the environment (Buskirk 1997). The synchronized duetting noted on Príncipe is rare in Old World scops owls but common in the New World species (van der Weyden 1975).

Overall, this evidence suggests that, if the organism emitting the calls on Príncipe is indeed an owl, it will very likely be a new species.

Scops owls can remain undetected for long periods. The Anjouan Scops Owl *O. capnodes* was rediscovered in 1992 after 106 years of being unrecorded (Safford 1993) in an area of primary forest that is smaller and more regularly visited than that on Príncipe. Similarly, the Flores Scops Owl *O. alfredi* was rediscovered in 1994, 98 years after the last report (Widodo *et al.* 1999). The available evidence for an owl on Príncipe is solid enough to warrant further efforts to search for the species. It should also be noted that of the four Gulf of Guinea islands, only Príncipe lacks a scops owl (Jones & Tye 2006).

The area of primary forest on Príncipe is small ( $30 \text{ km}^2$ ). The extent of suitable habitat available for the putative owl is likely to be substantially less than this if, as we suspect, it is restricted to lowland sites. For instance, less than a third of the remaining forest occurs below 250 m, the altitude of our highest record (Fig. 1). Based on our observations, the owl may be numerous where it does occur but would likely qualify as threatened due to the small area of habitat that it occupies. We urge ornithologists to discover and describe this species as soon as possible as it will further support the urgent conservation efforts required for the forests of Príncipe and their unique birdlife.

### Acknowledgments

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## Short Notes — Notes Courtes

### Predation of a Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes cucullatus* nest by a Pied Crow *Corvus albus*

Tye (1983) described the predation by two Pied Crows *Corvus albus* of two nests of the Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes cucullatus* near Freetown in Sierra Leone. The crows were observed to detach and fly off with still intact mannikin nests and the observer was unable to establish what they did with them, but speculated that the crows might destroy the nests to predate the contents.

Just after 09h00 on 8 Sep 2008 I observed a Pied Crow drop down into a small, thickly foliaged tree opposite the Engineering Guesthouse on the campus of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana. The bird disappeared into the leaves and emerged shortly afterwards carrying the entire nest of a Bronze Mannikin, much as described by Tye (1983). It dropped to the ground quite close to the tree and there released the nest; at this point the nest entrance was almost certainly out of the crow's sight, being close to the surface of the ground and on the side of the nest furthest from where the crow was standing. The crow first tugged with its beak a couple of times at the outside of the nest, with little effect. It then ceased its tugging and undertook what appeared to be a careful inspection of the nest exterior, quickly locating the entrance hole. After positioning itself suitably, it lowered its head to ground level, turned it sideways, and inserted its beak horizontally through the nest hole and into the nest. When the beak was withdrawn it was seen to be holding a small white object, presumably an egg, which was immediately swallowed. This procedure was repeated a further three times. The crow then flew off, leaving the nest on the ground. In all cases the eggs withdrawn in the crow's beak appeared to be whole and undamaged. Subsequent inspection of the nest showed no eggs remaining in the nest and no evidence of any egg breakage.

What is striking about this observation is the careful approach taken by the crow in accessing the contents of the mannikin's nest. The way the crow positioned its head so that the beak could be inserted cleanly through the nest entrance and the delicacy with which each egg was retrieved intact before being swallowed whole meant that none of the food value of the eggs was wasted.

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Michael Connor

Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, University of Melbourne,  
Vic. 3010, Australia. <[maconnor@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:maconnor@unimelb.edu.au)>

## Nouvelles données sur la Cigogne noire *Ciconia nigra* dans le delta intérieur du Niger (Mali)

Une précédente note (Girard 2005) sur les observations de Cigogne noire *Ciconia nigra* au Mali faisait état de l'observation de huit individus en janvier 2000 dans le delta intérieur du Niger (Mali). Il s'agissait de la deuxième donnée pour le delta, l'espèce n'ayant été signalée qu'à la fin des années 1970 au lac Koréntze. Cette deuxième donnée était considérée comme s'inscrivant dans un contexte de multiplication des observations ouest-africaines consécutive à l'accroissement des effectifs nicheurs en Europe (Girard 2005).

Trois nouvelles observations faites dans le delta intérieur du Niger semblent étayer cette hypothèse. Le 17 janvier 2006, lors de recensements aériens, une bande de neuf individus a été observée par l'un d'entre nous (OG) au nord-est du lac Débo, à 15°28'N, 4°7'W. Les oiseaux étaient posés à proximité d'un marigot, en zone arbustive sèche. Le 20 janvier 2006, un individu isolé a été vu par C. Cohen et M. Mills près d'une petite mare dans une plaine d'inondation, à quelques km de Djenné, vers 14°0'N, 4°30'W (C. Cohen *com. pers.*). Enfin, le 14 janvier 2008, de nouveau lors de dénombrements aériens, nous avons noté une bande de huit individus, en bordure d'une mare, au nord de Youvarou, à 15°35'N, 4°17'W. Les milieux où ces oiseaux ont été observés dans le delta correspondent aux habitats classiques d'hivernage en Afrique de l'Ouest, caractérisés par une savane arbustive ou arborée, comprise entre les isohyètes 200 et 1000 mm et non loin de l'eau.

Il n'y aurait donc pour le delta intérieur du Niger que ces cinq observations, réalisées en une trentaine d'années. Les observations faites en 2000, 2006 et 2008 pourraient d'ailleurs concerter en partie les mêmes individus compte-tenu de la fidélité des oiseaux à leur zone d'hivernage (Bobek *et al.* 2003). Pour le reste du Mali, seuls Bie & Morgan (1989) mentionnent l'espèce, de façon assez laconique, dans le Parc de la Boucle du Baoulé: "visiteuse rare en hiver".

Le suivi de quelques oiseaux européens équipés d'émetteurs satellites a montré que les Cigognes noires européennes transitant par Gibraltar hivernent en Afrique de l'Ouest dans au moins deux grands secteurs englobant le Mali, la zone la plus occidentale comprenant le sud de la Mauritanie, le Sénégal et l'ouest du Mali, l'autre zone étant le delta intérieur du Niger (Bobek *et al.* 2003, Jadoul *et al.* 2003). Une troisième zone, plus orientale, englobe le Burkina Faso, l'ouest et le sud-ouest du Niger, l'ouest du Nigeria et le nord du Bénin, du Togo et du Ghana (Jadoul *et al.* 2003). Ces derniers pays sont atteints après que les Cigognes noires aient fréquenté le Mali.

Il peut donc paraître étonnant d'avoir aussi peu de contacts dans ce pays. En fait, la grande rareté de l'espèce pourrait être un artefact due plus à l'absence d'ornithologues qu'à l'absence d'oiseaux. Les Cigognes noires seraient essentiellement dans deux secteurs qui sont la région de Kayes, dans l'ouest du pays, qui est peu fréquentée par les ornithologues, et le delta intérieur du Niger. Sur ce dernier site, très vaste, le manque d'accessibilité, l'inondation et la fermeture du

milieu rendent très difficiles toute prospection ornithologique, excepté en avion, durant une grande partie de la période de présence des oiseaux, de sep–oct à fév–mar. Dans la partie nord du delta (au nord de 14°20' ou 14°30'N selon les années), survolée durant plus de 250 heures en janvier entre 1999 et 2008, l'on peut supposer que l'espèce est effectivement rare, au moins à cette époque de l'année. Resteraient maintenant à survoler cette zone à d'autres périodes, ainsi que la partie sud du delta, très peu prospectée et potentiellement apte à accueillir cette espèce.

Nous adressons tous nos remerciements à Callan Cohen et Michael Mills qui ont bien voulu spontanément nous informer, puis nous donner rapidement quelques précisions, sur leur observation, ainsi que Joost Brouwer et Tim Dodman pour leur relecture et leurs remarques pertinentes.

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Olivier Girard<sup>1</sup> & Jean-Marie Boutin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ONCFS, Réserve de Chanteloup, 85340 l'Ile d'Olonne, France

<olivier.girard@oncfs.gouv.fr>

<sup>2</sup>ONCFS, Station de Chizé, Villiers-en-bois, 79360 Beauvoir sur Niort, France

### A Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* in a flock of Senegal Thick-knees *B. senegalensis* in Senegal

A Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* was observed on a freshly built stone and earth dam at a construction site at the Senegal coast, north of the international airport at Dakar (c. 14°75'N, 17°50'W), on 4 Feb 2009 (Fig. 1). It was together with nine Senegal Thick-knees *B. senegalensis*, resting near a group of Long-tailed Cormorants *Phalacrocorax africanus*, although the Senegal Thick-knees cannot be seen from the angle that the photograph in Fig. 1 was taken. The horizontal white bar on the closed wing fringed by a black bar below distinguished it from Senegal Thick-knees. The Water Thick-knee *B. vermiculatus* differs from the Stone-curlew by a grey wing panel

bordered above by a narrow white bar and generally occurs further south in West Africa (Borrow & Demey 2001).



**Figure 1.** Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* with Long-tailed Cormorants *Phalacrocorax africanus*, Dakar, Senegal, 4 Feb 2009 (photo: VS).

In West Africa the subspecies *B. o. saharae* is a rare breeder in northern Mauritania and wintering birds, presumably of the nominate Palaearctic subspecies, are recorded there on passage (Sep–Oct and Feb–Apr), but only a few individuals may overwinter (Lamarche 1988, Isenmann 2006). In Mali the Stone-curlew is a common non-breeding visitor from Oct–Nov to Apr–May in the Sahel and Sudan zones (Lamarche 1980). In Senegal, Stone-curlew is reported from Nov to Mar south to 16°N (Morel & Roux 1966), e.g. in Djoudj National Park (Rodwell *et al.* 1996). Further south there are only a few records of the species: two previous observations from Dakar (Morel & Morel 1990, Sauvage & Rodwell 1998), one from Guinea

(Richards 1982, Morel & Morel 1988), one from Nigeria (Elgood *et al.* 1994), and a recovery in Sierra Leone of a bird ringed in Britain (Wernham *et al.* 2002).

The new observation confirms those of Elgood *et al.* (1994) and Rodwell *et al.* (1996) that Stone-curlews can occur within groups of Senegal Thick-knees, contrary to a statement by Morel & Roux (1966). As Stone-curlews may easily be overlooked in such flocks, careful observations are needed to assess its exact non-breeding range in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in light of reports that the species is a regular migrant through Mauritania (Lamarche 1988) but hardly observed south of the Senegal valley.

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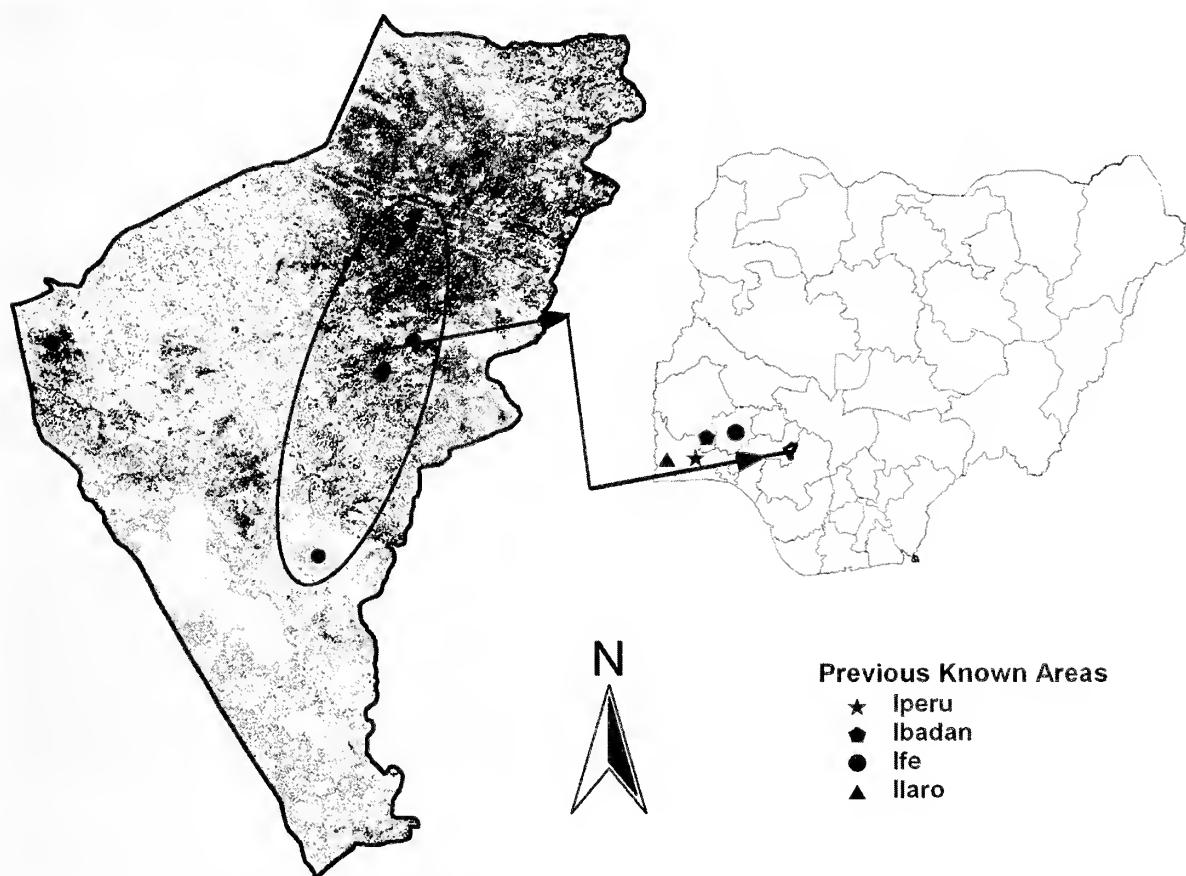
Volker Salewski<sup>1</sup> & Peter Becker<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vogelwarte Radolfzell at the Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology, Schlossallee 2, 78315 Radolfzell, Germany. <salewski@orn.mpg.de>

<sup>2</sup> Wilhelm-Raabe-Str. 36, 31199 Diekholzen, Germany.

## Range extension of the Ibadan Malimbe *Malimbus ibadanensis*

The Ibadan Malimbe *Malimbus ibadanensis*, is one of Nigeria's four endemic bird species and is classed as Endangered in the IUCN red list. With a global population of about 2500 birds (Manu *et al.* 2005), it was known only from a small area circumscribed by Ibadan, Ife, Iperu and Ilaro in SW Nigeria (Borrow & Demey 2001, Ezealor 2002). However, surveys between 2006 and 2008 have confirmed the presence of Ibadan Malimbe in the Ifon Forest Reserve ( $6^{\circ}55'35''\text{N}$ ,  $5^{\circ}47'18''\text{E}$ ), 139 km from Ife, the closest previously known site (Fig. 1). The reserve covers *c.* 282 km<sup>2</sup>. During the surveys, eight individuals of Ibadan Malimbe were sighted, on six separate occasions (Fig. 1). Of these eight, five individuals were foraging around Kola *Cola gigantea* trees.



**Figure 1. Locations of Ibadan Malimbe sightings in Ifon Forest Reserve, Nigeria.**

In 2006, six individuals were recorded during a ten-day survey. Foraging pairs were seen on two occasions and lone males observed twice. The second foraging pair was observed on a tree canopy near a nest similar in shape to the nest of Dark-backed Weaver *Ploceus bicolor*, away from any Kola tree. During the eight-day survey period in 2008, lone males were observed on two occasions foraging in mixed flocks

with Red-headed Malimbe *M. rubricollis*; the second of these birds was seen away from a Kola tree. The frequent sightings around Kola trees may suggest an interaction between these two species. However, further studies of this association are required to determine what aspect of the bird's natural history might be driving it.

The sighting of the Ibadan Malimbe in Ifon Forest Reserve has triggered activities to designate the reserve as a new Important Bird Area, as the site now meets IBA criteria (Fishpool & Evan 2001, Ezealor 2002).

The surveys were carried out in partnership with the Department of Forestry and Wildlife Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest Resources of the Ondo State Government.

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A.A. Ajagbe<sup>1,2</sup>, T.S. Osinubi<sup>1</sup>, A.U. Ezealor<sup>3</sup> & A. Ogunsesan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nigerian Conservation Foundation,

Km 19 Lagos-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Correspondence: <[ademola.ajagbe@ncfnigeria.org](mailto:ademola.ajagbe@ncfnigeria.org)>

<sup>3</sup>Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

## Errata

### Bird observations from Aouk, S Chad, including additions to the avifauna

In our article on observations from Aouk, southern Chad (2009, *Malimbus* 31: 57–60), two errors escaped our attention but not that of two readers, Claude Chappuis and Ron Demey. The Yellow-throated Bulbul *Chlorocichla flavigollis* is not new for the country list, as Chappuis (2000, *Oiseaux d'Afrique 2. West and Central Africa*. CD 9, band 64) presented a recording from Moundou; and the English name of *Hippolais opaca* is Western Olivaceous Warbler, not Eastern (which is *H. pallida*).

Pierre Bulens<sup>1</sup> & Robert J. Dowsett<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hougaillard, F-47170 Reaup-Lisse, France. <pierre.bulens@wanadoo.fr>

<sup>2</sup>Le Pouget, F-30440 Sumène, France. <Dowsett@aol.com>

### Les limicoles au Mali, en particulier dans le Delta intérieur du Niger

In this paper (by O. Girard *et al.* 2009, *Malimbus* 31: 1–19), it is claimed that Mali is the largest country in West Africa, at “plus de 1,24 million de km<sup>2</sup>”. In fact, Niger is larger than Mali, with 1.267 km<sup>2</sup>. Thanks to Joost Brouwer for restoring Niger to its due place.

Ed.

## News & Letters — Nouvelles & Lettres

### Grants for post-graduate studies

BirdLife International, through a project funded by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, wishes to support existing or imminent post-graduate studies by promising young scientists and ornithologists in Africa, especially based in the Upper Guinea Forest area of West Africa. The project entitled *Sustaining and securing capacity for biodiversity conservation in the Upper Guinea Forest area of West Africa* is being implemented by BirdLife Network NGOs in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea through the BirdLife Sub-regional Office in Accra, Ghana. The deadline for applications is 31 Oct 2009. Application forms and criteria are available from <[paulinus@africaonline.com.gh](mailto:paulinus@africaonline.com.gh)> or <[kwesianderson@gmail.com](mailto:kwesianderson@gmail.com)>.

Paulinus Ngeh  
BirdLife International

### Request for information on Ring-necked Parakeet

I am a researcher in ecology, currently working on the Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*. Ring-necked Parakeets have established feral populations worldwide and in order to elucidate the mechanisms that allow these birds to be so successful, I am collecting data on their current distribution, both in their native and in their introduced ranges. However, occurrence data for large parts of Africa are lacking. I am looking for detailed observations of Ring-necked Parakeets, ideally with coordinates (latitude and longitude). However, I realize that this might sometimes be difficult, so descriptions of the site where birds were observed (*e.g.* village name) are also very useful.

Countries of special interest are Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia. Any information from these countries would be especially welcome. Also, contact information of birders or local guides would be appreciated.

Diederik Strubbe  
University of Antwerp, Belgium and Stony Brook University, USA  
<[diederik.strubbe@ua.ac.be](mailto:diederik.strubbe@ua.ac.be)> or <[preiplant@gmail.com](mailto:preiplant@gmail.com)>

## The African Bird Image Database (AFBID): status, capabilities and plans

AFBID (<http://www.birdexplorers.com/afbid/index.php>) was created by Bird Explorers (a non-profit entity established to promote bird conservation and provide a clearing house of bird and wildlife photographs and information for museums, NGOs, Community Groups and other conservation organizations in developing countries) in collaboration with the African Bird Club (ABC) and Birding Africa (a birding tour operator based in Cape Town). The objective was to bring together quality photographs of as many bird species from the African continent and associated islands as possible. This is a concerted effort to promote awareness and conservation of the colourful and varied birdlife of Africa.

The database covers the same region as ABC and *Threatened Birds of Africa and Related Islands* (Collar, N.J. & Stuart, S.N. 1985, ICBP, Cambridge): continental Africa, Indian Ocean islands west of 80°E, including Madagascar and the Mascarenes, and Atlantic Ocean islands on or east of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, including the Tristan group, Azores and Canaries.

AFBID has been operational since September 2005. From the outset, it has been popular with contributors and users and has grown to become a leading database of photographs of species in the region. Over 500 photographers have submitted more than 11,000 images of wild birds, all taken in the African Region. Over 1840 species are represented on AFBID at present. The full list of species recorded in the region, the taxonomic sequence and nomenclature are those of the ABC Checklist. All images have been provided by photographers free of charge in support of bird conservation in Africa.

AFBID was designed with a simple interface that allows photographers to add their images easily and users to see the collection of photographs as a freely available resource. Users can see the most recent images, select a random image or search for families or individual species. One WAOS member wrote that: "I myself use the database primarily when I have an identification problem, when it can be quite helpful to have a number of different photographs to compare with, rather than just bird guide images." Although there are still many species gaps, there are plenty of images on the database to help with identification. Table 1 shows statistics up to April 2009 for some families that are well represented in West Africa.

Recently, we have added French species names and the capability to search for images using French names. Since the introduction of French names, there has been a welcome increase in web traffic from francophone countries. There is also a new search capability which allows a user to search for all images that have been taken in a selected country; or show all images of a particular species in a selected country. The following countries in West Africa have over 200 images on the database: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, The Gambia, Mali and Senegal. At the other extreme, there are no images from Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritania and Togo.

**Table 1.** AFBID African image holdings of selected bird families.

| <b>Family</b>  | <b>Total species</b> | <b>Species with images</b> | <b>Total images</b> |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Musophagidae   | 23                   | 23                         | 122                 |
| Bucerotidae    | 24                   | 24                         | 252                 |
| Campephagidae  | 13                   | 8                          | 31                  |
| Pycnonotidae   | 64                   | 44                         | 147                 |
| Cisticolidae   | 95                   | 76                         | 284                 |
| Muscicapidae   | 38                   | 31                         | 158                 |
| Platysteiridae | 30                   | 24                         | 87                  |
| Picathartidae  | 2                    | 2                          | 14                  |
| Nectariniidae  | 87                   | 66                         | 303                 |
| Malaconotidae  | 46                   | 39                         | 169                 |
| Estrildidae    | 79                   | 64                         | 288                 |

We are in the process of developing a further capability whereby AFBID will respond to a search request from a third party website, say that of WAOS or ABC, to allow images from AFBID to display on its own pages. This could be a random image, a species image or an image from a specified country. In addition, we wish to continue to upgrade the quality of the images. As new and higher quality images are loaded, we remove some of the older and less good ones. We also try to ensure the accuracy of the identifications, and we are helped in this task by a small number of experts.

We look forward to more WAOS members loading their images from West African countries, and hope that they will find in AFBID a valuable resource.

John Caddick<sup>1</sup>, Wojciech Dabrowka<sup>2</sup> & Kevin Vang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>African Bird Club

<sup>2</sup>Bird Explorers <[birdexplorers@surfbirder.com](mailto:birdexplorers@surfbirder.com)>

## New website of the West African Bird Migration Network

The West African Bird Migration Network has a new website: <http://www.africanbirdmigration.org/>. You will find on the website the scope of the network and a list of projects with descriptions and contacts in western Africa and Europe. There are details of how to subscribe and take part in a discussion group about bird migration from, to and within West Africa. There is also an option to post requests for information and help with migrant research work within West Africa.

Volker Salewski  
 <[salewski@orn.mpg.de](mailto:salewski@orn.mpg.de)>

## Reviews — Revues

**An Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia**, ed. by S. Delany, D. Scott, T. Dodman & D. Stroud (2009). 521 pp. Wetlands International, Wageningen. ISBN 978-90-5882-047-1, hardback €75/£70 from <[www.nhbs.com](http://www.nhbs.com)>.

This landmark publication, which has been 10 years in the making, contains species accounts by 25 contributing authors, covering the 90 wader species that occur in an area from the extreme eastern Canadian islands to central Siberia, central Asia, Iran and Africa, and including the mid-Atlantic islands. Besides providing the usual atlas data, this work has an explicit conservation aim, to provide the information necessary for conservation planning, including the planning of further research and survey.

Each species is divided into “biogeographic populations” (BPs), to facilitate planning of conservation site networks. Some of the resulting 230 BPs match the 149 named subspecies of the 90 species. All BPs are mapped and 876 “Key Sites” defined, where > 1 % of a BP has been counted at least once since 1990. Key sites are listed by country for easy reference in a 65-page annex. This site approach is found less useful for dispersed breeders, where breeding-range conservation depends on widespread land-use practices. All of this is thoroughly discussed in the introductory sections.

The species accounts occupy almost 400 pages, with 2–10 pages each, the longer ones having many pages dedicated to their list of key sites. Most of the Afrotropical species get fairly brief accounts (2–3 pages). Each account includes a photo (except for extinct species), subspecies list, range, movements, definition of BPs, population sizes, trends and threats, habitat and ecology, key sites and their protection status, maps, and tables of data for key sites. Despite an apology in the introduction for comparatively poor coverage of non-English language literature, the accounts seem well-referenced and authoritative, certainly sufficient to identify gaps in knowledge.

There are some small faults, such as some maps not matching distribution descriptions and a few spelling errors. My main criticism is that the maps of sites and counts are not all on the same scale and a variety of projections is used. To some extent this is understandable given the extreme differences between species in overall ranges. However, they could have been a little more standardized, which would have made comparison and rapid assessment of relative population sizes easier. European and African ranges of a single species are often split onto two separate maps with much overlap, whereas combining the two onto a single map would in many cases have permitted use of a larger scale and improved clarity.

However, these are minor points when weighed against the enormous overall value of this massive compilation. All wader workers in Africa will need to refer to this book and the editors are to be congratulated in bringing it to fruition.

Alan Tye

## Society Notices — Informations de la Société

### New Treasurer and Membership Secretary for W.A.O.S.

Tim Dodman has agreed to take over this position on W.A.O.S. Council from Bob Sharland, who retires from it after 45 years of service to W.A.O.S. and its predecessor the Nigerian Ornithologists' Society. Bob has been the longest serving officer on Council, working as Treasurer since he helped to found N.O.S. in 1964. Once again Council extends its grateful thanks to Bob and has offered him Honorary Life Membership, which he has accepted. We wish Bob well in his retirement from this work. A fuller appreciation of Bob and his work for the Society appeared recently in *Malimbus* (30: 83–86, 2008), to celebrate his 90th birthday.

Tim is a conservationist who first worked in Africa in 1988, helping to set up a national N.G.O. and nature reserve in Somalia. After gaining an M.Sc. in Resource Management in Scotland he returned to Africa in 1992, working for the W.W.F. Zambia Wetlands Project. While in Zambia he also led a survey of Africa's least known parrot, the Black-cheeked Lovebird. However, Tim's main experience is in wetlands, and in 1995 he joined Wetlands International (then International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau) to develop an Africa Programme. This included building up the African Waterbird Census, initiating a range of new projects, and setting up offices in Senegal, Mali and Guinea-Bissau. Tim lived in Senegal from 1998 to 2001, where he managed a pioneering project that provided support to all West African countries for wetland and waterbird conservation activities. He now works from home on a small Scottish island but remains an Associate Expert of Wetlands International and visits Africa frequently. Tim has published or co-authored a range of works relating to wetlands and waterbirds in Africa, including the IBAs of Guinea-Bissau, several African Waterbird Census reports, action plans for the West African Manatee and Black Crowned Crane and the new *Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Eurasia*, reviewed in this issue. He has also refereed several papers published in *Malimbus*.

We welcome Tim onto the team and look forward to working with him in the coming years.

W.A.O.S. Council

### Nouveau Trésorier et Secrétaire chargé des adhésions pour la S.O.O.A.

Tim Dodman a été coopté et s'est vu confier ces fonctions au sein du Conseil de la S.O.O.A. à la suite de Bob Sharland, qui se retire après 45 ans de service auprès de la Société et de celle qui l'avait précédée, la Nigerian Ornithologists' Society. Bob a été

le plus ancien membre du Conseil, en charge de la fonction de Trésorier depuis qu'il a participé à la création de la N.O.S. en 1964. Une fois encore, le Conseil manifeste toute sa gratitude à Bob, à qui il a conféré la qualité de Membre d'Honneur à vie, ce qu'il a accepté. Nous présentons à Bob nos meilleurs vœux pour sa retraite du Conseil. Des remerciements plus complets à Bob pour son travail au sein de la Société ont été publiés récemment dans *Malimbus* (30: 86–90, 2008), pour célébrer son 90ème anniversaire.

Tim est un défenseur de la nature qui a commencé à travailler en Afrique en 1988, en contribuant à la création d'une O.N.G. nationale et d'une réserve naturelle en Somalie. Après l'obtention d'une maîtrise de sciences en Gestion des ressources en Ecosse, il retourna en 1992 en Afrique travailler pour le projet W.W.F. Zambia Wetlands. Pendant son séjour en Zambie, il a aussi mené une étude sur le moins connu des perroquets africains, l'Inséparable à joues noires. Cependant, la principale expérience de Tim a été acquise dans les zones humides, et il a rejoint Wetlands International (qui était alors le Bureau International de Recherches sur les Oiseaux d'Eau et les Zones Humides) en 1995 pour y développer un programme Africain. Celui-ci comporta la création du Recensement des oiseaux d'eau Africains, à l'origine d'une gamme de nouveaux projets, et l'installation de bureaux au Sénégal, au Mali et en Guinée Bissao. Tim a vécu au Sénégal de 1998 à 2001, où il a dirigé un projet pionnier d'appui à tous les pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest pour les activités de conservation des zones humides et des oiseaux d'eau. Il travaille maintenant à partir de chez lui, sur une petite île d'Ecosse, mais il demeure un Expert associé de Wetlands International et se rend en Afrique fréquemment. Tim a publié ou été le co-auteur d'une gamme de travaux traitant des zones humides et des oiseaux d'eau en Afrique, dont les Zones Importantes pour la Conservation des Oiseaux de Guinée Bissao, plusieurs rapports au titre du Recensement des oiseaux d'eau Africains, des plans d'actions pour le Lamantin d'Afrique de l'Ouest et la Grue couronnée ainsi que le nouvel Atlas des populations d'échassiers en Afrique et en Eurasie, dont la critique figure dans le présent numéro. Il a aussi relu plusieurs articles publiés dans *Malimbus*.

Nous souhaitons la bienvenue à Tim au sein de l'équipe et nous nous réjouissons de travailler avec lui au cours des prochaines années.

Le Conseil de la S.O.O.A.



**Tim Dodman: new Treasurer and Membership Secretary of W.A.O.S., in Sudan / le nouveau Trésorier et chargé des adhésions de la S.O.O.A., au Soudan.**

**W.A.O.S. membership changes**  
**Changements à la liste d'adhérents de la S.O.O.A.**

**New members — Nouveaux membres**

BISHOP, K.D., 'Semioptera' Pty. Ltd., PO Box 1234, Armidale, NSW 2350,  
**Australia.** <kdvdbishop7@gmail.com>

HOYO, J. DEL, Lynx Edicions, Montseny 8, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), **Spain**

WUST, R., Faberstr.4, D-70188 Stuttgart, **Germany**

GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST, Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Hants  
SP6 1EF, **U.K.**

**Reinstatements — Restaurations**

GUILLOU, J.J., 35 rue des Iris, 44700 Ornault, **France**

LE GAL, P.Y., 74 allée des Peupliers, 34980 St Gely du Fesc, **France**

SAN DIEGO ZOO LIBRARY, PO Box 551, San Diego, California, **U.S.A.**

**Resignations, deaths and deletions — Renonciations, décès et enlèvements**

CATTERALL, M. (deceased—décès)

MASTERSON, A.N.B.

GIANNOTTI, A.

ROUX, F.

**Name and address changes — Changements de nom ou adresse**

JONES, Ms R.M., 101 Morden Hill, London SE13 7NP, **U.K.**

LANG, J.R., 1 Knightwood Court, Rhinefield Rd, Brockenhurst SO41 7UR, **U.K.**

STUART, Dr S.N., 1 Pioneer Avenue, Bath BA2 5QX, **U.K.**

AGENCY FOR THE LEGAL DEPOSIT LIBRARIES, Causewayside Building, 33 Salisbury  
Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL, **U.K.** (formerly AGENT FOR LIBRARIES, OXFORD/  
CAMBRIDGE/SCOTLAND)

J. Brouwer & R.E. Sharland

**West African Ornithological Society  
Société d'Ornithologie de l'Ouest Africain**

**Revenue Account for the year ended 31 December 2008**

| <b>Income</b>                               |                     | <b><u>2007</u></b>  |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Subscriptions and donations                 | £2799               | £2046               |
| Interest                                    | <u>57</u>           | <u>84</u>           |
|   | <b><u>£2856</u></b> | <b><u>£2130</u></b> |
| <br><b>Expenditure</b>                      |                     |                     |
| <i>Malimbus</i> production and distribution | £3349               | £2115               |
| W.A.O.S. Research Grants                    | <u>0</u>            | <u>600</u>          |
|   | 3349                | 2715                |
| <br><b>Deficit for year</b>                 | <b><u>493</u></b>   | <b><u>585</u></b>   |
|   | <b><u>£2856</u></b> | <b><u>£2130</u></b> |

**Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2008**

| <b>Assets</b>                      |                     |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bank balances                      | £4414               | £5121               |
| Less subscriptions paid in advance | <u>545</u>          | <u>759</u>          |
|                                    | <b><u>£3869</u></b> | <b><u>£4362</u></b> |
| <br><b>Accumulated funds</b>       |                     |                     |
| Balance at 1 January               | £4362               | £4947               |
| Less deficit for year              | <u>493</u>          | <u>585</u>          |
|                                    | <b><u>£3869</u></b> | <b><u>£4362</u></b> |

R.E. Sharland, Treasurer

I certify that I have verified the bank balances.

G.D. Field

# Instructions aux Auteurs

**Malimbus** publie des articles de recherche, des revues de publications et des nouvelles traitant de l'ornithologie ouest-africaine.

Les **Articles** et les **Notes Courtes** doivent être des apports originaux; ceux déjà publiés ailleurs, en partie ou en totalité, seront normalement refusés. Les Notes Courtes sont des articles de moins de 1500 mots (références comprises) ou de quatre pages imprimées. Autant que possible, les manuscrits auront été au préalable soumis à au moins un ornithologue ou biologiste pour un examen minutieux. Les manuscrits seront envoyés pour critique à au moins un lecteur compétent.

Les textes des **Nouvelles & Lettres** ne devraient pas dépasser 1000 mots.

Les **textes** sont acceptés en anglais et en français; la Rédaction pourra aider les auteurs dont la langue maternelle n'est pas l'une de celles-ci. Nous préférions les envois de manuscrits par email (en pièce jointe). Consultez le Rédacteur pour plus de détails, par ex. les logiciels compatibles. Pour les envois sur papier, les textes seront tapés en deux exemplaires, d'un seul côté de la page, avec double interligne et larges marges.

Tous les Articles (mais non les Notes Courtes) comporteront un **Résumé**, n'excédant pas 5% de la longueur totale. Le Résumé mentionnera brièvement les principaux résultats et conclusions de l'Article et ne sera pas un simple compte rendu de ce qui a été fait. Les résumés seront publiés à la fois en anglais et en français et seront traduits au mieux par la Rédaction.

La **présentation** des tableaux, chiffres, unités métriques, références, etc. doit correspondre à celles des numéros récents. A notez, en particulier: les dates seront écrites "2 fév 1990" mais les mois seuls pourront être écrits en entier; les heures seront écrites "6h45", "17h00"; les coordonnées "7°46'N, 16°4'W" (pas de zéros en tête); les nombres jusqu'à dix seront écrits en toutes lettres, excepté devant une unité de mesure (ex. 6 m); les nombres à partir de 11 seront écrits en chiffres sauf au début d'une phrase. Toutes les références citées dans l'article, et aucune autre, doivent figurer dans la bibliographie.

Les **articles sur l'avifaune** doivent comprendre une carte ou un index géographique, incluant tous les endroits cités. Ils doivent comporter quelques brèves indications sur le climat, la topographie, la végétation et les circonstances ou événements inhabituels avant ou pendant l'étude (ex. pluies tardives, etc.). Les **listes d'espèces** ne doivent contenir que des données importantes: les listes complètes ne sont justifiées que pour les régions encore non étudiées ou délaissées pendant long-temps. Autrement, ne citer que les espèces sur lesquelles l'étude fournit une information nouvelle sur la répartition, la période de séjour, la reproduction, etc. Pour chaque espèce, indiquer l'extension de l'aire de répartition, une estimation d'abondance (*Malimbus* 17: 38) et les données datées sur la reproduction; indiquer le statut migratoire et la période de séjour seulement telles qu'elles ressortent de l'étude. Eventuellement, replacer les données dans le contexte en les comparant brièvement avec une liste régionale de référence. Les longues listes d'espèces peuvent être présentées sous la forme de tableaux (ex. *Malimbus* 25: 4–30, 24: 15–22, 23: 1–22, 1: 22–28, or 1: 49–54) ou sous la forme rédigée des numéros récents. La **séquence taxonomique** et les **noms scientifiques** (et de préférence aussi les **noms vernaculaires**) doivent suivre Borrow & Demey (2004, *Field Guide to the Birds of Western Africa*, Christopher Helm, London), ou Dowsett & Forbes-Watson (1993, *Checklist of Birds of the Afrotropical and Malagasy Regions*, Tauraco Press, Liège) ou The Birds of Africa (Brown *et al.* 1982, Urban *et al.* 1986, 1997, Fry *et al.* 1988, Keith *et al.* 1992, Fry & Keith 2000, 2004, Academic Press, London), à moins de donner les raisons de s'écartez de ces auteurs. Un **guide plus complet à l'intention aux auteurs** d'articles sur l'avifaune, comprenant l'échelle d'abondance des espèces conseillée, a été publié dans *Malimbus* 17: 35–39 et une version augmentée et actualisée de celle-ci mise sur le site Internet (<http://malimbus.free.fr/instmale.htm>). On peut en obtenir une copie de la Rédaction, qui se fera un plaisir de donner des conseils pour les études spécifiques.

Pour le dessin des **Figures**, et en particulier la taille des caractères, tenir compte des dimensions de la page de *Malimbus*. On préfère les figures préparées sur logiciel graphique approprié et sauvegardées en haute définition. Elles doivent être envoyées comme fichiers de logiciel graphique, et ne pas être incluses dans un fichier de Word. Les fichiers de basse résolution et les impressions de mauvaise qualité seront refusés. Les auteurs sont encouragés à soumettre des **photographies** qui illustrent des points importants de leurs articles. Les photographies doivent être bien contrastées et de haute définition (au moins 600 dpi). Elles doivent être envoyées comme fichier de logiciel graphique (par ex. jpg ou tif) et non pas être incluses dans un fichier de Word. Consulter le Rédacteur pour tout renseignement.

Un fichier pdf des Articles et des Notes Courtes, et une copie du numéro de publication seront envoyés gratis à l'auteur ou à l'auteur principal.



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# MALIMBUS 31(2) September 2009

## Contents — Table des Matières

### Avifaune des zones humides du Parc National du W du Niger: importance et répartition dans le temps et dans l'espace.

Y. Issiaka &amp; A. Awaiss 65–74

### William John Ansorge's bird collections in Guinea-Bissau: an annotated list.

W.R.J. Dean, M. Adams, S. Frahnert &amp; S.J. Milton 75–108

### Is there an undiscovered endemic scops owl *Otus* sp. on Príncipe Island?

M. Melo &amp; M. Dallimer 109–115

### Short Notes — Notes Courtes

#### Predation of a Bronze Mannikin *Spermestes cucullatus* nest by a Pied Crow *Corvus albus*.

M. Connor 116

#### Nouvelles données sur la Cigogne noire *Ciconia nigra* dans le delta intérieur du Niger (Mali).

O. Girard &amp; J.-M. Boutin 117–118

#### A Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* in a flock of Senegal Thick-knees *B. senegalensis* in Senegal.

V. Salewski &amp; P. Becker 118–120

#### Range extension of the Ibadan Malimbe *Malimbus ibadanensis*.

A.A. Ajagbe, T.S. Osinubi, A.U. Ezealor &amp; A. Ogunsesan 121–122

### Errata

#### Bird observations from Aouk, S Chad, including additions to the avifauna. (2009, *Malimbus* 31: 57–60)

123

#### Les limicoles au Mali, en particulier dans le Delta intérieur du Niger. (2009, *Malimbus* 31: 1–19)

123

### News & Letters — Nouvelles et Lettres

124–126

### Reviews — Revues

127

### Society Notices — Informations de la Société

128–132